THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1833. [NO. 2281.

INDUS STEAMER.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that the INDUS STEAMER has been placed under the sole charge and management of Messrs. THOMAS JEFFERIES AND CO., Apollo street, to whom persons requiring her to hire, are requested to apply.

The following are the terms and conditions under which she will be let, viz:—sixty rupees per diem during such time that she is under Steam, and forty rupees per do. when not under Steam, to be calculated from the time that the Furnace is lighted, and until the vessel returns to her moorings in the harbour again.

No broken part of a day will be allowed, when she is engaged to proceed beyond the limits of the Harbour, yet she may be engaged for a half a day, to cruize within the limits thereof, but then it is to be fully understood that in that case, she is not to proceed outside of the Light House, or beyond Balapore, Trombay, or the extrance of the Peen, or Nagotna Rivers, without the persons so engaging her, subjecting themselves to the charge of a whole day, (i.e. sixty rupees.)

Apollo Street, 19th October, 1833.

PROSPECTUS.

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL, AND OTHER MILITARY COURTS, &c.

Price to Subscribers, in boards——— Rs. 8
——— Bound——— „ 10

I.—MILITARY POLICE of Cantonments, Camp, Provost-Marshal, &c.

II.—INQUESTS, with the General Orders, and Rules on the subject, drawn from Legal and Medical Writers, (Cases given.)

III.—COURTS OF INQUIRY:
1. To inspect wounded officers.
2. Relative to D serters.
3. Conduct of Soldiers previous to Discharge.
4. To obtain information, generally.
5. Solicited to clear Conduct or Character.
6. To see if grounds for Trial.
7. To investigate Criminal Acts, involving Felonies and Crimes punishable by Law.

—EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. King's, Company's, and Native Troops, The Act of Parliament, (6 Geo. c. 61. A. D. 1825,) for Committees to act without reference to Registrar. General Orders and Rules relating to Committees. Distinguishing *Testates* from *Intestates*.

V.—COURTS OF REQUESTS. The General Orders and Rules relating thereto: (Cases given.)

VI.—COURTS MARTIAL, (some select Cases)
1. Regimental, &c.
2. Regimental on Line March.
3. Appeal to General Courts-Martial.
4. District Courts-Martial.
5. Detachment on Service.
6. General Courts-Martial.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS. Memorials, Wills, &c. &c.

The whole will comprise the most useful information, derived from the latest and best works, without speculative opinions; with an Index, Marginal Notes, &c.

By Captain W. HOUGH, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sirhind Division, *Author of the Case-Book* (1821,) *and Practice of Courts-Martial, 2d Edition*, (1825.) Dedicated by Permission, to His Excellency, General the Honorable Sir E. BARNES, G. C. B. &c. *Commander-in-Chief in India.*

The above work will be forthwith published by MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. Calcutta, and may be had by Residents in the Bombay presidency on application to MESSRS BECK WITH AND CO.

MR. A. Mc. AULAY has just received a large investment of Plumber work which he begs to recommend to the Public as being articles made on the most improved principles, and which he will engage to fix on moderate Terms,

Consisting of house and ship patent water closets, wash hand-basons, and Baths of vario s descriptions.

Also—Force and hand Pumps, for general use, Bilge suction and Head Pumps for ships, with a general assortment of Brass-work, and every article comprised in the trade of a plumber.

Orders from outstations addressed to MESSRS CURRIE AND CO., Cabinet ware room, Church Lane, with a reference for payment, will be punctually attended to.

P. S. Also on the same premises, is exposed for sale, a handsome assortment of Bengal Mahogany and other Furniture.

Good dry Godowns to let beneath the above premises.

Bombay, 16th October, 1833.

MAHABULESHWAR.

A HOUSE belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Hardy, to be let for the whole season 500 Rupees, or sold for 1,200 Rupees, with some furniture. Enquire at Messrs. [illegible]es and Co. Bombay, and Jamsetjee, Auctioneer, Poona, who have a plan, and list of [illegible]rniture.

PROSPECTUS.

AN Exchange Room in such a Commercial Port as Bombay, having long been felt a desideratum, we the undersigned, adequately encouraged, propose to supply this want, by appropriating from the 1st proximo, a proportion of the upper part of our Premises, centrically situated in Forbes' Street, for an Exchange Room, where every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of Gentlemen will be afforded, at the moderate rate of Rupees three (3) per month.—The Rooms intended for the above purpose, will be furnished with the newspapers of this, and eventually of the other Presidencies, and having moreover an entrance quite distinct from that of our warehouse, no inconvenience can possibly be experienced either in ingress of egress.

The Rooms will be open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to patronize this undertaking will be pleased to favor us with early intimation of their intentions, and any information they may require on the subject, we shall be most ready to afford.

BECK AND CO.

Forbes' Street, 19th October, 1833.

મહેરબાનગર

કાવા•શ્રી•મુમબઇ•જેવા•વેપાર•વનજનાં મોટા•બંદરમો•થઇ•ચાલુ•વેપાર•ની•તજવીજનું•શરૂ•એક•વેપારીઓનો•ઓરડો• અથવા•બેઠક•ની•અગાસીએ•વારાંફરે•વારા• અગાસનાં•ઠામ•વીશે•અનદાજથી•કીમત ચલાવીને•આગેવાંન•થાઇ•એ•વીશેની•રા પ્રલાઇ•કરવા•ઠેરવીકુછે•તે • તારીખ ૧ લી•આવતા•મહીનાંની•થી•કેહલ•શરૂ•કરનાર•મીશીઅરશ•બેઠક•તયા•કુપનીવાલા ઓએ•એઠક•લાગ•પોતાની•કુઠાનનાં•માર કુપર•શ્રી•પ્રોટનાં•વચમો•પ્રારબશ ઇશાર રીટમો•એઠક•વેપારની • ખબર • જોગા • ઓરડો•અથવા•ઇઠક•કરવા•મુકરર•કીધુ છે•તાંકાં•શારૂબ•લોકોને•શરવે•રીતની • આશાએશ•તથા•જોગવાઇ•આપેઆમો • આવશે•તેનો•મધ્યસ્તાવ•રૂપીઆ ૩ અખેરે તરણ•લેવા•ઠેરવેઆછે•એ•કુપર•કહેવા • કારણશર•ઓરડો•અથવા•બેઠક•કાડવાની મરજી•દેખરા•પીછે•તે•અતરેનાં•તથા•કદાચ ઇતીકાક•પડતો•ઝીબં•દેશાવરોનાં•છાપે લાં•શમાચારો•તથા•વરતમાંન•પતરોથી • શાંનગારશે—કરએઠક•રીતની•ગેર•જોગવા ઇ•આવા•જવાને•થાએ•નકી•વારાતે•એ• બેઠકનુ•અગવાકુ•કુમારી•કુઠાનથી•તદન વેગલુ•કાડીકુછે ✱

તે•ઓરડો•અથવા•બેઠક•દર•રોજ•આ દીતવાર•વગેરે•શવારનાં•કલાક ૮ થી•તે• શાંજનાં•કલાક ૫ શુધી•કુધાડે•રાખશે—શા રવે•શાકેબો•જેકોઇને•એ•વીશે•મદદ•કર વી•હોએતો•મેહરબાની•કરીને•પોતાની• મરજી•હેની•આગમચ•જણવા•દેવી•તથા એ•વીશે•કાંઇ•પુછવુ•હોએતો•તે•શાકેબો ને•તે•વીશેનુ•દરશતાંનદ•આપવાને• મીશી અરશ•બેઠક•તથા•કુમપની•તજ્જારછે ✱ બેઠક•તથા•કુમપની

કારબશ•ઇશારીદ

તા• ૧૯ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૩ ✱

CAPTAIN GEORGE TWEMLOW of the Bengal Artillery, Commandant of Artillery at Aurungabad, being about to administer finally to the Estate of Lieut. Col. RICHARD TWINE SEYER, deceased, late of the Bengal Army, and Commander of the Aurungabad Division of His Highness the Nizam's troops; all persons having claims against the estate are requested to make them known to the said Executor at Aurungabad, on or before the 1st day of December, 1833, after which date no claims can be received in India.

Bombay, 19th Oct., 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

ON Wednesday next, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by public auction (without reserve) at their rooms, the following valuable and varied assortment of goods, viz:—

Long cloths, Battistes, Palmerines, coloured and printed Muslins, Ladies' Scarfs, Check'd and Crape Handkerchiefs, Chintzes, Ladies' Cotton Stockings, Woollen Socks, an extensive assortment of Ribons, Quilted waistcoating, white false collars, rich work'd breast pieces for Shirts, with collars attached, Black and coloured neck stocks and stiffeners, Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Girl's Beaver Bonnets and Feathers two hundred cotton Umbrellas, Rug Canvas, and worsted Catgut, of sorts, Bead Bracelets, Velvet and Bead Reticules, rich Croslets, Gilt Bracelet Clasps, Waist Buckles, Velvet Ribons, Pearl Buttons, Thread ditto, Bobbins, Buckram, Wire Ribons, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a small Invoice of handsome new plated Ware, consisting of Cruet Stands, Salvers, Toy Frames, Sauce Tureens, handsome Butter and Sugar Basons, with liners, Wine Labels of various denominations, Bread Baskets, Toast Racks, Decanter Stands, 50 thousand percussion Caps, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon—A smart Arab Buggy Horse, a powerful Cape ditto, a set of Buggy Harness, and any Cattle, or Carriages that may offer.

At 1 P. M. several handsome blue and white Dinner Services for 24 people, and 65 dozen of English Claret and 289 dozen French Lacheny. At 4 P. M. a small pleasure Boat lying off the new Bunder.

N. B. In addition to the above, FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. have also to sell 20 doz. Black Silk Handkerchiefs, several pieces of silk, 6 Chali Dresses, Chali and Parisian Shawls, Ladies' Fancy handkerchiefs and Gentlemens silk Pocket ditto.

FOR Sale at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO.—A splendid painted Porcelain Dinner Service, with a variety of elegant Dessert Services of the same material.

Nesbit Lane, 18th Oct. 1833.

FOR Sale—A very splendid Tiger Rifle, 14 Balls to the lb. Hair Trigger, by Forsyth,..... Rs. 700
A pair of first rate duelling Pistols, with Hair Triggers,.. ..... „ 475
A do. Cavalry Holster Pistols, with improved Magazine Holsters, „ 375

The above have all the latest improvements and are worthy notice.

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE, & CO.

PATENT ROYAL FILTERERS.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, & Co. have recently received a very large assortment of the above useful articles from 9 to 2 gallons each; prices varying from 60 to 18 Rupees. The well known utility of the above, renders every recommendation unnecessary.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. have just received by the *Gilmore*, the following Carriages; for sale at the low prices annexed:

An elegant London built Britchka, by Powell, Bond Street, price..... Rs. 2500
A very neat Poney Phaeton.... „ 950
A do...do...do. with Rattan Body..... „ 750
A second hand Phaeton for one or two horses..... „ 1000

Nesbit Lane, 19th October, 1833.

NOTICE.

AT BYCULLA, adjoining the RACE-COURSE, and opposite the House of Correction, YATES AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, on the 20th instant, if not previously disposed of by private contract,

THE ROTUNDA BUNGALOW,

Containing 3 upper rooms, one 100 feet in circumference, the other two 25 by 18, with 2 rooms attached, one being a dining room, the other a godown and bathing room, with outhouses, together with a comfortable small bungalow for an office attached by a Verandah to the Coach-house. The whole of the ground about the bungalow is well drained,—a fine Shrubbery of fir trees, and a great quantity of beautiful plants of various descriptions; also—the household furniture and a large assortment of Europe Rabbits in hutches, English Pigs, a handsome white cow in calf, and several others, a Library containing (1000) one thousand volumes of all descriptions of books, and a number of other useful articles.

The whole is now on view daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Any particulars can be obtained on the spot by applying to Mr. J. NEWELL.

A CARD.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MR. NEWELL being about to proceed to England in December next, will have no objection to take charge of four or more Children on reasonable Terms, and will accompany any of them to any part of England on the travelling expences being paid. A letter addressed-Post paid—to Mr. J. NEWELL, Byculla, will be duly attended to.

FIFTY—THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS,

PRICE OF EACH TICKET RS. 97.

A FEW Tickets in the above lottery are still for sale. Apply to the COURIER OFFICE.—TERMS, CASH.

SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, the 22d instant, will put up for public outcry, and sell off chiefly without any limit, the following collection of Goods, viz:—Handsome Queen's ware, Dinner Services suitable for 24 persons, Cabin and Vase Lamps, double and single branch Wall-shades, children's Spelling Books, Plated Table Candlesticks, sundry cut and plain Glass-ware, Blank books, fine and coarse Russia Duck, Cotton Stockings and Socks, leather Gloves, Europe long-cloth, Doorias, Bengal Table-cloths and Napkins, Europe Pickles of sorts, Red Herrings in cannisters, fresh Salmon, Cochin wax-candles in ½ maund lots, Bengal Segars, Sundry Wines, Beer, and Liquors, a great variety of useful household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Buggies, Carriages, Horses and any other Cattle that may offer.

Forbes Street, 19th October, 1833.

FOR sale at MESSRS. LECKIE AND COS. Godowns,
Bass' Pale Ale,.....at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Barclay's, do. .....at „ 35 „ do.
Ind and Smith's do. ..at „ 35 „ do.

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

LOST.—On Friday morning, the 18th inst., a small black and liver coloured English Terrier bitch, with ears and tail cut, called FANNY, supposed to be stolen by a Coolie and taken to the Fort: any person who will give information where she may be found, or will bring the said bitch to the Owner, at Captain H W. BEYTS'S, Colabah, shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO., the following WINES:—

"Very old rich Lisbon of Mellow and high flavour, in extra large pipes, at 300 Rs. Pipe.

"Ditto, ditto, in half pipes, at 150 Rs. ditto.

"Ditto, ditto, in quarter cask, at 75 Rs. ditto.

"Ditto, ditto.....ditto..at 50 Rs. ditto.

"Ditto..ditto.....in fifths, at 40 Rs. ditto.

"Old Carcavellos, in extra large pipes, at 300 Rs. pipe.

"Ditto, ditto, and Quarter casks, at 70 Rs. ditto.

"Choice Old Madeira Wine, in quarter casks, at 100 Rs. ditto.

"Old Lisbon, in Bottles, at 10 Rs. per doz.

"Ditto Carcavellos, ditto, at 10 Rs. do.

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

FOR sale—At the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO. very superior Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in 3 dozen cases, at 30 Rs. per dozen.

The finest creaming champaigne, 1825, 1 do. at 45 Rs. per do.

Just received from Messrs. GIESLER, AND CO. of Frankfort, and Cologne.

Bombay, 19th Oct., 1833.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished double barreled percussion Guns, by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.

Church Lane, 19th October, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. GISBORNE, MENZIES, AND CO.,

Superior flavoured Hock lately received from Frankfort, viz.

Kudesheimer, Hockeimer, and Johannesbeiger, of the vintage of 1811, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Kudesheimer and Hockeimer, of the vintage of 1783, at Rs. 36 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. Terms, cash.

Rampart Row, 19th October, 1833.

TO be let—A upper roomed House in [illegible] Fort, situated in Forbes Street. A[illegible] DADABHOY PESTONJ[illegible]

A CARD.

GOVIND JEVUNJEE, most respectfully begs to announce to the community, that he has received the following supply of useful books from England, per ship *Boyne*, and that the same are exposed for sale at very moderate prices, at the shop of Mr. R. Prera, opposite St. Thomas's Church.—Terms, cash.

Arabian Nights entertainment, with 150 engravings, 8vo.
The Casquet of Literary Gems, in 2 vols.
Walker's excellent Pronouncing Dictionary, 8vo.
Devil on two Sticks, 24to.
Elegant Extracts and Epistles, royal 8vo.
Fashionable Letter Writer.
Universal ditto.
Goldsmith's Grammar, of Geography, with Maps and Plates.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with notes.
Rippingham's rules of composition.
Guy's School Grammar, with Exercise and Key, in 2 vols.
Guy's Outlines to Walker's Themes.
Davis's English Grammar, for the use of young Ladies.
Sets of Copper-plate copies in 4 different nhads, bound in one.

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

FIRST FREDERIKSNAGORE, ALIAS SERAMPORE GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1833.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of.....	Sa. Rs	40,000
1	Do.	of.....	"	20,000
1	Do.	of.....	"	10,000
1	Do.	of.....	"	5,000
6	Do.	of....1000 each..	"	6,000
10	Do.	of.... 500 ".....	"	5,000
50	Do.	of.... 100 ".....	"	5,000
250	Do.	of.... 80 ".....	"	20,000
320	Prizes			1,10000
1680	Blanks.			

2000 Tickets.

Five hundred tickets will be drawn on each day; the first Drawing was to take place on the 2d instant, and the whole four drawings will be completed on or before the 10th of November next.

The Capital prize of Sa. Rs. 40,000 will be put into the wheel on the last day of drawing.

The drawing of the Lottery will take place at Frederiksnagore, under the superintendence of the magistrates, Mr. C. Boeck and Mr. John Palmer, of Calcutta.

A few tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole tickets at Rs. 76 each.
Half....do..." " 39 "
Quarter do.." " 20 "

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

1	Prize	of.....	100,000
1	Do.	of.....	50,000
1	Do.	of.....	40,000
1	Do.	of.....	20,000
2	Do.	of.....10,000.....	20,000
3	Do.	of.....5,000.....	15,000
7	Do.	of.....2,000.....	14,000
15	Do.	of.....1,000.....	15,000
20	Do.	of.....500.....	10,000
40	Do.	of.....300.....	12,000
75	Do.	of.....200.....	15,000
1100	Do.	of.....100.....	154,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S opposite to the General Post office, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 100 each.
Half Ditto at " 51 each.
Quarter Do. at " 26 each.

The holders of undrawn tickets in the 1st class of the above Lottery are requested to forward them to F. S. for renewal in the 2nd class with the following amounts, viz:—

For renewing whole tickets, Rs. 75 each.
do. half do. " 38 "
do. quarter do. " 19 "

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

GUNS BY PURDY.

FOR SALE—One double barreled percussion Gun, made to order, with spare main and sear springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in mahogany and leather cases. Price Rupees 800.

One ditto, ditto, with apparatus complete, in mahogany cases, Rupees 700.

Apply the Office of Messrs. GILDER and Co. at Apollo Street.

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

FOR sale—The well known commodious Yacht, ROB ROY.

Apply the Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 19th Oct., 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD, and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen. each.

Also *Champagne* in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.

Bombay, 19th Oct., 1833.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.,

Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.
" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 19th Oct., 1833.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—On sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CO. of London,

Champagne (superior)....	35 Rs.	per doz.
Hock (ditto).....	25 "	"
Bucellas (old and mellow),	24 "	"
Barclay's Brown Stout (per Boyne).....	8 "	"
Pale Sherry (fine).....	24 "	"
Margeaux Claret (General Palmer's).....	24 "	"

Rampart Row, 19th Oct. 1833.

IND A D SMITH'S BEER.

A Few casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 rupees per hogshead.

Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

SHERRY in cask. Superior Wine in butt, hogshead, and quarter cask, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, at from 550 to 700 rupees per butt.

Rampart Row, 19th Oct. 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few cases of very superior "Amontilado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff, of London, at.....Rs. 25 per doz.
Fresh high flavored English Claret, from do.. " 25 do. do.
Champagne Brandy, of excellent quality, from do. " 18 do. do.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 19th Oct., 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.,—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 19th Oct., 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO. Madeira WINE from Keir's and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831,—in pipes, hhds. and bottled.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S. Double Barrel'd percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rs. 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, at Rs. 650.

All received direct from the makers.

TO LET—That airy and commodious House in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Capt. Houghton, 1. N.—Entry on the 1st December next. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

TO BE LET,

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Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

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TO sail on the 15th of November, the fine teak Ship GILMORE. A. I. 550 Tons Register.

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THE Ship VICTORY, of 712 tons register, C. BIDEN, H. E. I. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive about the middle of next month, and will sail for the above port, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, about the 20th December next, carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

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Dady's Buildings, 19th October, 1833.

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Bombay, 18th Oct. 1833.

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Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST FOR PASSENGERS, AND AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE fine new Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander. This vessel has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail positively on the 5th January 1834, for London calling at the above places.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Captain THEAKER at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 19th October, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE, of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON, Commander, daily expected, carries a Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 15th December next.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 19th October 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th October, 1833.

No. 385—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the judicial department, to direct that Lieutenant Estridge, assistant to the superintending engineer, be detached to Rutnagherry, for the purpose of reporting on the jail, at that station.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1833.

No. 386—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Captain P. P. Wilson, of the 2nd regiment light cavalry, to act as interpreter in Hindoostanee to that regiment, until further orders.

No. 387—The furlough to sea, granted to lieutenant W. G. Hebbert, of the engineer corps, under date the 2nd November, 1832, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a further period of six months, on the same account.

No. 388—The following appointments are made:—

Commissariat department.

Sub-conductor Mathew Broggy to be conductor, *vice* Kelly pensioned.—Date of appointment.—15th September, 1833.

Acting sub-conductor Bartholomew Wrenn, to be sub-conductor, *vice* Broggy promoted.—Date of appointment, 15th Stptember, 1833.

No. 389—The following promotions are made:—

25th Regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant H. Stephenson to be captain, and ensign F. W. Follett to be lieutenant, in succession to Gordon retired.—Date of rank,—6th Oct. 1833.

Ensign A. Welstead, to rank from the 30th September, 1838, and to be posted to the 3rd regiment native infantry, *vice* Cahill deceased.

Ensign E. M. Milne, to rank from the 6th October, 1833, and to be posted to the 25th regiment native infantry, *vice* Follett promoted.

No. 390—Established proportions of ordnance stores for arsenals, have been fixed by government, on proportion lists recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, by whom any alterations in such proportions, which may seem advisable to His Excellency, will, in like manner be laid before government, for its sanction.

2. The three principal depots of Ahmedabad, Poona, and Belgaum, having each had its established proportion fixed, on such a scale as to enable it, when this is completed, to answer all probable demands upon it within the year, shall be supplied once a year with stores from the grand arsenal at the presidency, to complete such established proportion, upon indents for that purpose, by the local commissaries of ordnance, which shall bear date the 1st May, and shall be forwarded through the inspecting field officer of artillery, if there be one, and if not, then direct, in such time as by the 1st. July, to reach the commandant of artillery, who will lay them before His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and under His Excellency's orders transfer them to the principal commissary of ordnance, to be duly complied with, as soon as practicable, after the monsoon.

3. The undermentioned subordinate depots, having each, in like manner, had its established proportion fixed, on such a scale as to enable it, when this is completed, to answer all probable demands upon it within the year, shall be supplied, once a year, with stores to complete such established proportion as follows:—

Ahmednuggur, *Bhooj*, *Surat*	From the grand arsenal at the presidency, at the same period, and under the same rules, in all respects, as those prescribed in the preceding paragraph, for principal depôts.	
Deesa, *Rajcote*	From the principal depôt at Ahmedabad.	Upon indents, by the officer in charge, to bear date the 1st February, shewing the balance on hand the 31st January preceding, and to be forwarded through the inspecting field officer of artillery, if there be one of the division, to the divisional command-
Baroda	From the subordinate depôt at Surat.	
Malligaum	From the subordinate depôt at Ahmednuggur.	
Sholapore	From the principal depôt at Poona.	

officer, for sanction and countersignature, and that officer's signature to the list of stores to be removed, shall be authority to the commissariat for transport. Sholapore, though in the Southern Division, will draw its supplies from Poona, and the general officer commanding the Poona division will sanction the transport.—These indents are to be prepared

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me as to enable the divisional commanding
to transfer them by the 1st March, to the
ing depôt, which will make the requisite
as soon as practicable, and without fail, by
April.

4. In order that the balance in hand, shewn in the annual indents, may consist as nearly as possible, of serviceable stores only, the annual survey prescribed by military code, section XLVII. article 2nd, and government general order of 11th September, 1828, No. 246, shall at the stations specified in the 1st preceding paragraph, with the exception of Ahmednuggur, Bhooj, and Surat, take place on the 1st November, instead of the 1st January.

5. The troops at the several stations of the army, as undermentioned, shall be supplied with military stores as follows:—

Bombay, Bhewndy, Dapoolee, Ahmedabad, Hursole, Kaira, Poona, Seroor, Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolapore, Kulladghee	From the grand arsenal at the presidency. From the principal depôt at Ahmedabad. From the principal depôt at Poona. From the principal depôt at Belgaum.	Indents must be prescribed by government general order of 8th February, 1830, No. 59, to bear date the 1st March, 1st September, and 1st December, and to be framed on the reports of survey committees, to be assembled on those days: but it is to be understood, with reference to the military code, section XXXIII, article 3rd, regarding indents, that committees are not to be assembled merely on the principle of their being customary and established, but only when stores are required, and officers countersigning indents strictly responsible that such stores on-for.
Malligaum, Asseerghur	From the subordinate depôt at Malligaum.	
Ahmednuggur, Bhooj, Deesa, Rajcote, Baroda, Surat, Sholapore	From the subordinate depôt of the station.	

...rnment general order of 11th June ...s maintained in force, only as regards ...id barrack stores, while in respect ...of all other military stores to regi... ...eral orders, military code, section ...nd 34, pages 13 and 14, are to be ... operation, except as to the dates ... committees, which are to be ...

... posts will be included in ... which the troops at each ...

...gency, or of pecu... ...ce to the preced... ... stores to the ... of divisional ...exigency of ... require. ... April, ...nts from ... orders ...with the ... manner ...

...mode in ...nder the ...

By.	To.	Specified below.
Bombay, Grand arsenal.	Ahmedabad, Poona, Belgaum. (Principal depôts.)	Once [illegible], as soon as convenient after the monsoon.
	Ahmednuggur, Bhooj, Surat. (Subordinate depôts.)	
	Bombay, Bhewndy, Dapoolee. (Regiments.)	Three times a year, about January, April, and October.
Ahmedabad principal depôt.	Deesa, Rajcote, Ahmedabad, Hursole, Kaira. (Subordinate depôts.)	Once a year about the beginning of March.
	(Regiments.)	Three times a year, about January, April, and October.
Poona, principal depôt.	Sholapore, Poona, Seroor, Sattara. (Subordinate depôts.)	Once a year, about the beginning of March.
	(Regiments.)	Three times a year, about January, April, and October.
Belgaum, principal depôt.	Belgaum, Darwar, Kolapore, Kalludghee. (Regiments.)	Three times a year, about January, April, and October.
Ahmednuggur, subordinate depôt.	Malligaum. (Subordinate depôt.)	Once a year, about the beginning of March.
	Ahmednuggur. (Regiments.)	Three times a year, about January, April, and October.
Surat, subordinate depôt.	Baroda. (Subordinate depôt.)	Once a year, about the beginning of March.
	Surat. (Regiment.)	Three times a year, about January, April, and October.
Malligaum, subordinate depôt.	Malligaum, Asseerghur. (Regiments.)	Three times a year, about January, April, and October.
Subordinate depôts at Bhooj, Deesa, Rajcote, Baroda and Sholapore.	Bhooj, Deesa, Rajcote, Baroda, Sholapore. (Regiments.)	Three times a year, about January, April, and October.

Bombay Castle, 14th October, 1833.

No. 391. The following extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 5th June, No. 39, of 1833, is published for general information:—

Para 1st.—We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, on your establishment:—

Captain W. Mansell, by the "Boyne."
Lieutenant Alexander Woodburn.

2. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment have been respectively permitted to remain six months longer in this country:—

Captain James Scott.
Assist surgeon Alexander Gregor.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th October, 1833.

The principal collector at Dharwar is permitted to depute his assistant, Mr. Dyke, into the Bagulcotta sub-collectorate, for the purpose of commencing the annual settlement.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, sub-collector of Sholapoor, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to his departure for Europe.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, is appointed acting sub-collector of Sholapoor.

Bombay Castle, 12th October, 1833.

Major H. D. Robertson, principal collector of Poonah, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1833.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, sub-collector of Bagulkottah, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, after the 15th instant,

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1833.

The native agent at Muscat is allowed an extension of leave of absence on sick certificate to the presidency, until the 1st January, 1834.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has sanctioned Mr. Hutt, the assistant judge at the detached station of Sholapoor, proceeding to Indapoor, on duty.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments to take effect from the 1st proximo:—

Commander Cogan to be controller of the dock yards, boat master and agent for transports.

Lieutenant Whitelock to be assistant to the superintendent of the Indian navy.

Lieutenant Peters to be first assistant controller of the dock yards.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction lieutenants Whitelock and Lynch, of the Indian navy, having been allowed by the acting superintendent of the Indian navy, to proceed to Khandalla for twenty days on sick certificate.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant lieutenant H. H. Hewitt, of the Indian navy, leave of absence for six months on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

On Tuesday the 8th. inst. a splendid and most interesting Military spectacle was exhibited at Poona, on the presentation of the new Colours, by the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay, to that distinguished old regiment, the Bombay Europeans.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the weather having most auspiciously cleared up, after some heavy rain, the Troops were formed in three sides of a square, in double lines. The Horse Artillery and 4th Light Dragoons, forming the rear or second line. The Bombay European Regiment was formed in line 30 paces in front of the centre face of the square. The approach of the Right Hon'ble the Governor was announced by a salute of 19 Guns from the Horse Artillery, and by a General Salute from the whole Brigade. The B. E. Regt. was then wheeled back and formed into close columns of wings facing inwards, and the space between the two centre companies became the arena for the ceremony. A large drum was placed in the centre, on which Lieut. Col. Wood, Commanding the Regt. placed the Colours cross-wise, and with the two senior Ensigns, and two Colour Sergeants, awaited the approach of Lord Clare, who was accompanied by Sir Colin and Lady Halkett, Sir James Stevenson Barns, with all the General, Division, and Brigade Staff, and several Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Rev. Randall Ward, Military Chaplain of the station, who, being called upon by the Brigadier, Colonel Sullivan, offered up a short prayer appropriate to the occasion.

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Clare then received from the hands of the Lieut. Colonel, the new Colours, when His Lordship addressed the Regt. in the following energetic and eloquent words:—

It has fallen to my lot, and I can assure you all, a more agreeable duty could not have been imposed on me, this day to present to you, your new colors, and I must crave your indulgence for a short time, in order that I may make a few remarks on your old colors now about to be furled, and on the new Colors which I shall present to the Regiment.

I believe I am quite correct in stating that I address the oldest Regiment in the service of the Hon'ble Company, and its origin may be dated from certain independent companies, sent out to this country by King Charles the 2nd., about the middle of the seventeenth century to garrison the Fort and Island of Bombay, then ceded to us by the King of Portugal. At what period these companies were embodied into one Corps, does not exactly appear, but the honors you have gained since that time, at the glorious Siege of Seringapatam, on the victorious field of Kirkee, and against the Arabs in the Persian Gulph, at Benni-boo-Alli, are too remarkable for me to pass by in silence.

Who has not heard of Serjeant Graham of the Bombay European Regiment, who first planted the British Union on the ramparts of Seringapatam? what soldier is there, whose heart does not beat high, when he reflects on the renown which that brave man shed on his corps, who met his fate in the moment of Victory, and almost with his last breath, shouted, Hurrah! Lieutenant Graham!—I am no soldier, but as an Englishman, I should be really ashamed to confess, that I did not feel exhultation when I call to mind his gallant conduct. To you all I say it, and I say it with perfect truth, there are at this moment, many Serjeant Grahams in the Bombay European Regiment.

In alluding to the capture of Seringapatam, which the Hero of that glorious day, the late lamented Sir David Baird, and the gallant force serving under him, received the well deserved thanks of a British Parliament, and of the Court of Directors, I feel confident it cannot fail also, to be a source of gratification to the Regiment, that, it there served in company with the Duke of Wellington—with that unrivalled Captain in whose praise no tongue is silent—who has wreathed about the sword of England, Laurels, as unfading as those which encircled her Trident. Though to Europe we must look as the later Theatre of his exertions—the more memorable witness of his fame—still it must always be remembered, that, in this country, your Regiment witnessed the commencement of his glorious career, which, after a series of triumphs unparalleled in the annals of the world, was at last closed on the field of Waterloo, until a new war shall again call him forth to lead the British Armies to conquest.

From these subjects of exultation to the Regiment at the close of the last century, I turn to your glorious achievements at the battle of Kirkee. The circumstances of that memorable day are too fresh in the recollection of every one to make it necessary for me particularly to allude to them. On that hill stood the faithless ally, the perfidious prince, who, confident in his vain gods and in the number of his undisciplined Troops there witnessed the downfall of his empire, and the triumph of the British Army. Well and bravely did the Bombay European Regiment on that day earn for itself the additional honor it has since borne, for at no former period was the devoted gallantry of the British Army, and the incorruptible fidelity of our brave Sepoys more conspicuous. I pass onward from the general pacification of this country in 1818, to the year 1821, when the Bombay European Regiment was again employed in active service, under the orders of Sir Lionel Smith, against the Arabs in the Persian Gulph, when you entered their Capital in triumph, and by your prowess added to your former honors. In whatever quarter you have been engaged, I find the gallantry and good conduct of the Bombay Regiment equally remarkable. Wherever you have been present, I find you have invariably increased your reputation. Bear witness Seringapatam; bear witness the field of Kirkee; bear witness Benni-boo-Alli on your Colors, and let me assure you, that I feel confident, in the event of another war, you will add to all these honors.

I now present to you your Colors. Into braver and safer hands than the hands of the officers of the Bombay European Regiment I cannot commit British Colors. To you I say it, and I would that every one now present could hear me under these Colors in the righteous cause of your country, The Bombay European Regiment will ever fight its way to victory.

His Lordship then presented the Colors to the Ensigns when they were unfurled, and the British ensigns waved proudly before the assembled host. His Lordship then retired, to the General Flag: The B. E. Regt. was brought back to its original position and a General Salute from the whole Brigade, at the command of Colonel Sullivan, did homage to the newly presented Colors.

The Brigade then passed his Lordship in order of Review, and the mounted Corps after passing in slow time, returned by the left at a canter, which concluded the movements of the day with great eclat.

The Earl of Clare, Sir Colin, and Lady Halkett, and a small party, honored Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wood with their Company at dinner, from whence they proceeded about 10 P. M. to a splendid Ball and Supper given by the Officers of the B. E. Regt. to the whole of the society at Poona, who were invited "to meet Lord Clare, on the occasion of the presentation of the Colors." The Mess room was brilliantly fitted up, the supper was laid in a large Durbar tent adjoining, all the arrangements were most complete, and the evening and night, passed in social pleasure and convivial enjoyment.

RETIRING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—The Bengal Hurkaru of the 6th ultimo, having given publicity to the Report of the Bengal retiring Fund Committee, and to the scheme which has been submitted to the consideration of the army of that Presidency, if you can find room for those documents I am sure you will give them a place in one of your early numbers. They contain statements of promotion as pressing advantages which cannot fail to operate most favorably in throwing light on a subject which, tho' so important to the real interests of the army is with many of the junior officers of it, clouded by indifference and apathy. At any rate you will perhaps kindly insert the following remarks which will at least serve to bring the subject to the recollection of your Military readers.

The Bengal plan, which I presume is intended to be general, requires the following contribution:—

	On full batta.	*On half batta.*
Lieut. Colonels	80	64
Majors	60	48
Captains	20	16
Lieutenants	10	7 12
Ensigns	6	4

from which their fund is to grant annually donations of £ 2,500 each, to twelve Lieut. Colonels on their retirement from the Service, further means are suggested for raising the donation to £ 3,000 by officers on promotion paying the difference of advanced pay and allowances for one month.

It would occupy too much space to enter into a minute examination of the Bengal scheme, but in it, to my judgement, the two following strong objections present themselves, viz. the donation or bonus in place of annuity by which the army would be deprived of the benfiet of the favorable rate of Interest offered by the Court of Directors; and the difference in the rate of Subscription by those on full and half batta, the objections to which, as applicable to Bombay, are too obvious to require explanation: upon at least equally equitable principles might Staff Officers be required to contribute in proportion to their salaries.

But without finding fault with the scheme of Bengal, my chief object in now addressing you, Mr. Editor, is to recommend that we set about framing a plan for ourselves, more in consonance with our actual condition and received opinions, to which I presume there can be no objections so long as we keep within the spirit and limits of the Court's orders, which admit of four annuities of £ 300 each, provided we can raise sufficient funds to purchase them; and for that purpose to suggest that a Committee of Officers not exceeding three, or at most five, should be assembled as soon as convenient either at Poonah or the Presidency. The President of the Committee should be a full Colonel, or if so small a number as three be nominated, the majority might be full Colonels who could have no personal interest to serve.

It should be the wish of all to render the Fund as general as possible. To see Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry (the Medical Department it is to be hoped will soon have a fund of its own) all united in the same great object to benefit each other, and with that purpose kept steadily in view, the difficulty of adjusting their respective claims with equal advantages to all parties will be found I hope more apparent than real. By taking the Bengal plan now in circulation and the Madras one which has been for some time before the public, I think that our Committee might frame one out of both, preferable to either. Be the plan however what it may, at first I am not sanguine enough to expect that all will be unanimous in its favor; but as Rome was not built in a day, I don't see why we should not make a beginning even if we could not afford to purchase more than half the number of the annuities sanctioned by the court, unless as stated in the Bengal report it be found that the extent to which it can be carried into effect is not sufficient to indemnify its supporters for the outlay of their contributions.

It will be in the recollection of your military readers that so far back as the month of September last, plans and suggestions for the formation of a Retiring Fund were called for by Government, and directed to be sent to the Auditor General, for the purpose, as it was then understood, of being reported on by him and subsequently transmitted to Bengal. Whatever may have been the merit of the plans submitted under this call, I can only suspect, from seeing no notice whatever taken of them by the Bengal Committee that they have been considered as so much waste paper as the only allusion to Bombay is with reference to the suggestion which appears to have been made by Lieut. Col. Barr in view to make it the interest of all Lieut Colonels to subscribe, that "the retirement of Colonels be effected by purchasing Life Annuities for them to the full amount of their pay, leaving them to receive their off-reckonings as at present"; in fact restoring and gradually extending the retired list.

The Bengal Committee think this plan feasible, and recommend it being brought to the notice of the Court of Directors. To the Retiring Fund the expence of it would be rather less with reference to the average age of the senior Colonels than for an equal number of retirements of Lieut. Colonels, promotion by it would be much improved; and by tending to draw the principal share of contributions from that class which can best afford and which derives most immediate benefit from it, the subscriptions would be lightened to the junior grades whose interests are less proximate.

To those, if yet there be any who still doubt the good effects of such a Fund upon promotion, the fact of only 17 retirements having taking place on this establishment in the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and 9 in that of Major during the last 20 years, in 8 of which not a single step occurred, may be adverted to, comparatively with what would have been their numbers during that period at 4 a year had the fund been in successful operation.

The agitation of this question it cannot be doubted has had the effect of retarding promotion by tempting many officers to remain in the service longer than they would have otherwise done, in the hope of seeing a fund established, and as whatever plan may be finally approved by the army has to go home for the approbation of the Court of Directors before it can be acted upon in this country, to prevent the evils of further delay with ourselves, the sooner permission is obtained for assembling an impartial disinterested Committee to frame a plan to be submitted to the Army, the more satisfaction will it give to every one concerned in its speedy and successful completion.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Gurerat, 6th October, 1833.

DEESA.

Sir,—The information contained in the Gazette of the 25th ult. as coming from a Deesa correspondent, has excited considerable surprise here, conveying us it does the first intimation of the fortunate change in the weather at this place. "*Fine fall of rain*" *not the slightest Chance of Famine*" *&c. &c. &c.*

If it be bliss, to possess a poetical imagination, my Deesa friend must be supremely happy. You will think me less fortunate when I tell you that the rain mentioned, as having fallen up to the 11th was invisible till the 20th ult. when we had a fine wet evening of it, but since, there has been no appearance whatever of rain, and now it is out of the question, the season having gone by. As for effects, I cannot at all understand the extraordinary assertion 'that there is not the smallest chance of Famine,' What does the man mean? My rambles are, it is true, limited to five or six miles round Deesa, in which space I positively declare that I have not seen one inch of cultivation nor a Bullock load of grass, good or bad. I of course exclude the few fields of irrigation in the bed of the River or about any village with a good well. So far I speak from personal knowledge, but I can extend the remark as far as Ahmedabad and Rhadenpore, where the country is little better, and at the latter place the people have to go to the Bunnass distant 4 miles for water. As to grass being dear, as sagely remarked, I should guess as much! Perhaps my friend will say where it is to be had?—the information will be valuable if simple fact, but no poetry if you, please.—For four months the cattle have been fed on the wretched remains of last year's grass, selling at an exorbitant rate, nor do I believe that the country for many miles round, could furnish a cart load of this year's grass, as I have seen none an inch in length. As to *grain having experienced a material reduction*, I regret I have been so long in finding it out, having paid at the following rates which are taken from the official Nericka in which there can be no mistake.

Cutcha Seers per Rupee.

	Bajree.	Mutt.	Gram.	Wheat.	Flower.	Ghee.
1st Sept. 1833	27	28	26	22		3
7th do	25½	31	25	21		3
11th do	27	32	29	22		3½
20th do	29	34	30	23		3½
1st Oct	27	32	26	19		3½

The above will enable your readers to judge who is right, the Gazette correspondent or,

Your obedient servant.
GRUMBLE.

P. S. I presume it is an indication of Famine, Cart hire having risen from 14 to 35 rupees from Cambay to Deesa.

CHARITABLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Editor.—A writer in the Oriental Christian Spectator, modestly calling himself Charity, has written a letter which I doubt not will produce the very opposite effects which his charitable heart desires. There is so much inconsistency and uncharitableness in the remarks of writers of this character, that I shall feel obliged by your inserting this. Charity rails, and thinks evil of all professing Christians in Bombay, (very unlike his namesake in the beautiful chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians) because they do not seem to have subscribed handsomely enough to some institution or society which he more particularly patronizes. Now it is very strange that these are the very persons who in Britain are, and even in this place, are always breaking out on professing christians for their guinea subscriptions.—Oh, they say, if you ask them, "Is religion on the increase in our own country"—Mere profession—mere profession, people fancy, because they subscribe their tens and hundreds, and thousands, that they are doing a good thing—nothing but money is thought of, nothing but subscription for this society and for that. All vanity and hypocrisy." But let some favorite society be in arrears, then *these charities* will open their mouths to another tune. "Ho! ye professing christians, what, subscribe only ten, twenty, or a hundred rupees, is this the way you support christian missions and chris-

tian exertions. *Ye are no christians* unless you give every rupee you can. There are some of your names down to one society and some to another, but ye ought to subscribe to all, never mind the poor Banyan whose money you have, what has he to do with it. Never mind paying your debts—never mind going to jail. and starving your wives and families. Now is the time and down with the dust or ye are all a set of hypocrites.". The fact is, that these peepers and peckers into a brother's eye, are the very persons who prevent many from subscribing, and the present charity is one of them. In the present letter, kind hearted charity, full of evil thoughts puffed up, speaking evil of his neighbour, says he could hold up to notice several persons thought by others to be Christians, but who are a disgrace to the name, because their names are not down in his list of contributors to his society. Well, if their names are down in the Book of Life, it matters not to them, and if these excommunicated wretches are supporting Father, Mother, Brothers, or Sisters at home, let them take my advice and never mind this mocking bird, the spurious image of charity. The scriptures say—that God loveth a cheerful giver, and accepteth according to what a man has, and not according to what a man has not."—Our friend Charity would tell you quite the reverse—and if I knew the man, I would say, mark that man, and you would find that he wanted the virtue he has so much assumed to himself, and is still in the gall of bitterness—Mr. Editor, I am most desirous that we should all exhort our fellow Christians to lay apart some of their substance to the service of God who daily blesses them with his mercies, but no man should subscribe a rupee to any society until he understands its objects. No man should be bullied into subscribing or he will sin wofully—Charity would now tell you—" never mind the reason why you give the money—only give it"—and perhaps afterwards would call you Hypocrite, for giving it. —The Editors of the Oriental Christian Spectator, should point out temperately the different useful religious societies in this Island, tell us how they are supported and plead our aid for them. Railing at us, calling us Hypocrites, selfish debtors, is never the way—nor would any sincere Christian wish to take the money of an unwilling giver, excepting poor Charity—now I will give Charity a little parting word, let him look into his own heart—examine it—and his feelings towards his Christian Brethren when he wrote that letter—and I will frankly tell him I do not envy his feelings—and he had better keep his name secret, for sure he would it find difficult to give a Christian friend a warm shake of the hand unless he is an accomplished man of the world. Yours,

A LOVER OF REAL CHARITY,

Poona, 12th October 1833.

P. S. Charity and some others are always railing at hospitality, invitations, &c. &c. what a dreadful waste in their eyes must the Feast of Matthew appear, at which our Saviour condescended to be present. Ah! too they would have cried with Judas, if they had seen the ointment cast over his head " why is all this waste made, why not sell the ointment and give it to the poor."

RICKARDS, MACKINTOSH, AND CO.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh, & Co. held at their office on the 28th day of June, 1833.

Upon the motion of the Right Honourable HOLT MACKENZIE,

Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart., was called to the chair.

Sir CHARLES FORBES stated the object of the Meeting to be take into consideration the affairs of the House, and to adopt such resolutions as under the circumstances should be thought most beneficial for the interest of the Creditors.

The Resolutions of the Meeting held on the 17th May last, were read, and the Proceedings of the House under the directions of the Inspectors, were reported by JOHN DEANS, Esq., one of the Inspectors.

Whereupon it was moved by the Right Honourable Holt Mackenzie, and seconded by G. G. DE H. LARPENT, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously,

That this Meeting approves of the Resolutions entered into at the Meeting held on the 17th May last, and of the proceedings in conformity therewith up to this date, and of the promptitude with which this Meeting has been called by Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh, & Co., on the receipt of intelligence from Calcutta regarding the affairs of Messrs. Mackintosh & Co.

Mr. Rickards submitted to the Meeting a Statement of the Concerns of the House, from which it appeared—

That the Debts owing from the House (exclusive of their liabilities, as below, for Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., of Calcutta) amount to			£557,672 6 1
That the House was under acceptances for Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., to the amount of	£69,171 4 1		
And they were liable upon Bills negociated upon Messrs. Mackintosh & Co.. which will not be paid by the Acceptors...	101,407 13 7		
			£170,578 17 8
			£728,251 3 9
And that the Assets of the House, consisting of Cash, Goods, Debts, and other Property (after making ample allowance for bad and doubtful Debts and exclusive of the Debt due from Mackintosh and Co.) amounted to		£439,079 17 10	
That the Debt due from Mackintosh and Co. to the house (without charging them with any of the acceptances not paid, amountnng to £69,171..4,1 or with the liabilities, amounting to £101,407 13..7) was		245,115 18 10	
And ditto ditto Mr. Roberts's amount of Stock		38,000 0 0	
		£722,195 16 8	

It was moved by J. W. SUTHERLAND, Esq. and seconded by Dr. H. YOUNG, and

Resolved unanimously,

That the statement of the actual position of the affairs of the house now submitted to this meeting, appears to be a clear and satisfactory exposition of the Debts, Liabilities, and Assets of the firm.

It was moved by COL. THATCHER, and seconded by GEORGE COLLIER, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously,

That the interests of the Creditors will be best consulted by the members of the firm devoting their services, under the supervision of the inspectors, in the realisation of the property, and that Horsley Palmer, Esq., G. G. De H. Larpent, Esq., and John Deans, Esq., be the Inspectors, and that the members of the firm do make over the whole of the partnership effects to the Inspectors, when required so to do by them. The Inspectors being authorised from time to time, to call in such advice and assistance, as they may think necessary.

Mr. ADAMS, the Accountant, stated to the meeting that the Assets of the House would enable the Inspectors to make an early Dividend. That amount would, in some measure, depend on a question relating to some Bills which were claimed by a House at Canton—that legal opinions had been taken, which were decidedly in favor of Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.'s right to retain the Bills. If the question should be decided in favour of the firm, there would be a dividend of 20 per Cent. in six months: but if it should be against the firm, 12½ per Cent. would be paid; and a second dividend may be repeated in six months after and further dividends as the assets should be realised. These Dividends are independent of what may be received from Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.

It was moved by COL. C. FAGAN, and seconded by JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously.

That the several members pf the firm of Rickards, Mackintosh aud Co., shall, upon the execution of the Deed by the firm, by the Inspectors, and by a majority in number and value of the creditors be released from their debts. And that the Inspectors be authorised to pay or compound debts when they consider it to be for the benefit of the general body of the creditors to do so, and to submit cases to arbitration.

It was moved by THOMAS DENT, Esq., and seconded by General ASHE, and

Resolved unanimously.

That a draft of a Deed of Arrangement be prepared forthwith, for carrying into effect the resolutions agreed on at this meeting, with all such clauses as are usual and necessary—such deed to be settled and approved by the Inspectors on behalf of the Creditors, and when so settled, the deed to be engrossed and presented to the Creditors for their signature.

It was moved by Dr. H. YOUNG, and seconded by Colonel JOHN MACINNES—and

Resolv'd unanimously,

That if it be deemed expedient by the Inspectors to send one of the partners of Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., or any Agent to India or elsewhere, on business of the house, the Inspectors be authorised to incur such expense as may be necessary.

It was moved, by Colonel C. FAGAN, and seconded by GEORGE COLLIER, Esq.—and

Resolved unanimously.

That the Inspectors be authorized to make such allowances to the partners the firm for their services as in the judgement of the Inspectors may appear proper,

It was moved by the Right Honorable HOLT MACKENZIE, and seconded by Colonel THATCHER—and

Resolved unanimously

That the thanks of this meeting be given to R., TORIN, Esq., and JOHN DEANS, Esq. for their friendly and efficient services as Inspectors to this period

(Signed) CHARLES FORBES,
Chairman.

It was then moved by JOHN CARWFURD, Esq. and seconded by JOHN DEANS, Esq. and—

Resolved unanimously

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, SIR CHARLES FORBES, Bart, for his disinterested and able conduct in the Chair.

STEAM SUBSCRIPTIONS REALISED.

On 18th Oct. from 261 Subscribers.....Rs.	50,460
Do. invested in 5 per cent. paper.....	48, 00
Cash balance....	2460

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Boyne.....	24th Nov....	London....	Cape.
Bounty Hall....	First week in Nov....	Liverpool ..	
Elora.....	11th ditto...	Glasgow....	Direct.
Sir Edward Paget.....	15th or 20th Dec.....	London.....	St. Helena.
Gilmore.....	15th Nov....	Ditto.....	Cape & St. Helena.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—19th OCTOBER, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	4 44	5 08
Sunday	5 32	5 56
Monday	6 20	6 44
Tuesday	7 08	7 36
Wednesday	7 50	8 17
Thursday	8 30	8 39
Friday	9 14	9 42

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	142	
First Five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	110	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class,	109	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,	108	
Second five per cent. Loan	108	112
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	105	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	
Bills on London 6 months sight	1 | 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	11	12

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. C. Wenn, Marine Battalion, from Bassein.
Capt. McIntosh, from Ahmednuggur.
Capt. F. C. Darke, 4th Regt. N. I. from Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. R. Cooke, 19th Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.
Lieut. C. W. Whitehead, 12th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,

At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, on the 26th of September, the lady of Edward Eden Elliot, Esq, civil service, of a son.

At Poonah, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Charles Ducat, Esq., M. D. of a son.

At Broach, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Martin, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Poonah, on Tuesday the 13th instant, by the Rev. Randall Ward, A. M. Henry Hebbert, Esq. Hon'ble Company's civil service, to Marion, youngest daughter of Thomas Abbott Green, Esq.

DEATH.

On the 4th Ultimo, at Ootacamund, on the Neelgherry Hills, Mary Anne, the infant daughter of John Wedderburn, Esq., of the civil service, aged nine months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

October 16th—Ship Earl of Eldon, Edward Theaker, Master. from London 14th, Downs 16th, and Plymouth 20th June, 1833.

— Ship Francis, Charles Heath, Master, from Liverpool 6th July, 1833.

Passenger.—W. Bourchier, Esq.

Oct. 17th Ship Grace, John Davis, Master, from Liverpool 6th June 1833.

DEPARTURES,
None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Ahmerst.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Nautilus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Bounty Hall, London, Gilmore, Sir Edward Paget, Earl of Eldon, Francis, Grace, and Elora.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Shahool Hamud, Cavendish Bentinck, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoltei, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN.—Waverley.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 19 *OCTOBER,* 1833.

We published some time since a statement of the reliefs which were to take place in the Bombay Army during the ensuing season. Since then, however, several alterations have been made, and many of them have been cancelled. We now therefore insert a new list of the reliefs as they have been finally settled.

H. M. 3d Regt. or Queen's Rls., from Bombay to Poona.
H. M. 40th. Regt. ..... " Poonah " Bombay.
4th Regiment N. I. ..... " Bombay " Bhewndy.
6th. Ditto ..... " Bhewndy " Hursole.
21st. Ditto ..... " Deesa.. " Bombay
25th. Ditto ..... " Hursole.. " Deesa.

The detachments of European Foot Artillery at Belgaum and Cutch, consisting of two Companies, are to be relieved from Ahmednuggur and Bombay. The company proceeding from the Presidency to Cutch being replaced from Ahmednuggur at the same time.

The detachments of Golundauze at Malligaum, Sattara, Surat, Hursole, and Rajcote, consisting of three companies, are to be relieved from Ahmednuggur.

Since our last we have to announce the arrival of the ship *Frances*, from Liverpool July 6th. This vessel, we regret to say, brings intelligence of the failure of another great East India House—Messrs. Fairlie, Bonham and Co.—on the 3d of July. From the Morning Chronicle of the 5th, it appears that a run upon the firm commenced immediately after the great failures in Calcutta were known in London, but that strong hopes were entertained, from the promptitude with which the house met its engagements, that it would he able to get through it. On the evening of the 3d of July, however, it was found impossible to go on, and on the subsequent day the failure was publicly announced.

The Chronicle states that the sum for which the House has stopped is variously estimated. By some accounts it appears to amount to no less than three millions sterling, while the lowest statements do not make it less than two millions. The event created a considerable shock among monied men in London, and had a sensible effect upon the funds.

The only news, in addition to this, which the *Frances* has brought out, is an account of the trial of Furzey, the man indicted for stabbing a policeman at the meeting in Coldbath fields. The evidence, as far as we can judge from a hasty perusal, went decidedly to prove the charge against the prisoner. But after deliberating an hour and a half, he was acquitted by the Jury, apparently upon the ground that he had received a sufficient degree of provocation to justify him in the act he committed.—The verdict was received with acclamation by an immense crowd who had assembled to witness the trial, and appears to have been regarded as a triumph over ministers, under whose auspices the charge was preferred. Tending, as it does, with the result of the coroner's inquest upon the body of Cully, to establish the legality of meetings like that in Coldbath fields, it becomes of no slight importance in a national point of view, and when contrasted with the verdict which consigned Hunt and his companions, at the time of the Manchester riot, to a prison, shows what a prodigious change has since taken place in public opinion in England.

We hear it is proposed, if it be not, indeed, settled, that one of the native infantry regiments, stationed in the island, is to have barracks erected for it at the extreme end of the esplanade, towards Colaba. The intelligence of this fact has caused no little consternation among the inhabitants of the fort and neighbourhood of the new lines, and well it may, without any violent prejudice against the native troops, for the mere establishment of some eight hundred or a thousand men, with *tom-toms* and other amusements of a similar description, upon the very verge of the favourite promenade of the island, must prove a nuisance of the first magnitude. The measure, it is understood, has been resolved on partly in consequence of the late fracas between the 11th. Regt. and the police, and partly from a desire to remove the native troops from the position they at present occupy at the entrance of the Bazar, which affords so many opportunities of committing the thefts they are alleged to have been engaged in, and when they are committed, of escaping from detection. But the first idea which suggests itself with regard to it, is its unfitness for the object in view, from the imperfect removal it will effect. One whole regiment, for instance besides the marine battalion, will still be left upon the spot it at present occupies, and be enabled to go on, if inclined, with the system of depredation which has hither to been pursued, while the one which is removed, will not by any means be excluded from joining in it. The only difference will be, that the men of the latter, if engaged in a robbery, will have a few hundred yards further to go than they otherwise would, to get within their lines, and this will not much increase the risk they would run, or add to the security of property in the island, while it will effect a permanent and very serious injury to the fort and esplanade.

The *Times* of the 14th. June, a copy of which we received by the late arrivals, contains a very detailed report of Mr. Grant's speech on the East India question; but we do not perceive that it affords much, if indeed, it does any, information of importance that has not already appeared in the extract we made from Galignani's Messenger.

CALCUTTA.

THE PRAISE OF ICE.

Let others sing the praise of wine
Its glow, its flavor fine
[illegible] nice,
Yet [illegible] approves it to my mind
Whate'er its vintage or its kind,
Like ice, pure ice.

Long wandering on Bengala's plains,
I sought to cool my feverish brains
At any price,
All nitrates, sulphates, muriates tried
But now have laid them all aside
For ice, fresh ice.

Darwin foresaw, with prophet's eye
The day of steam was surely nigh
And gave advice
To mitigate the tropics heat
By towing with the British fleet
Vast Bergs of ice.

Rogers has crossed the ocean stream
To realize the poet's dream,
And in a trice
Old Gunga trembles to behold
Her glowing waters seized by cold
And crown'd with ice.

What honors shall Calcutta deem
A fitting mark of her esteem;
Instead of slice
Vote him a bust of driven snow
Our lasting gratitude 'twill show
For all his ice.

In ice house built at C——'s
Snug thatched to decorate th[illegible]
I'll take a slice,
But now to close my song
I am at the end of all
And all my ice.

EUROPEAN

HOUSE OF [illegible]

THE [illegible]

Lord [illegible] the purp[illegible] considera[illegible] pairing, [illegible] of unpar[illegible] luded to [illegible] would cal[illegible] portant a[illegible] in the C[illegible] Thellusso[illegible] 100,000*l.* [illegible] to the costs of the Clerk's Office. Before the Act in question could be brought into operation, the costs would amount to between two and three hundred thousand pounds, exclusive even of the interest on advances. If he calculated all the expences before the estate could be brought into beneficial enjoyment, he was certain he did not exaggerate their amount by stating that they would arise to the sum of half a million sterling. The history of this extraordinary transaction was well known, and it would only be necessary for him to allude to the chief cause of it—namely, the unheard-of vanity of an individual desiring to be the founder of a family of extraordinary opulence. In order to do so, he passed over son and grandson in his will, for the purpose of vesting at some distant period the property he left in some unknown individual. Before he stated the remedy he intended to propose, he would detail other costs attendant on this property, and the details would be taken from Returns from the Court of Chancery made to that House. The Noble and Learned Lord then read the following calculation:—

1. Gross income of the testator's real and the personal estates, in year 1803			£29,959 12 6
2. The gross annual rental for the testator's devised and purchased estates, made up from the Receiver's accounts to Michaelmas, 1832			22,755 1 11
Casual profits			1,130 3 18
			£24,165 5 10
3. The average amount, for the last twelve years, of net profits paid into the Bank to the credit of the causes (including of course the casual profits)			£14,207 19 10
4. The average annual amount of coast for the like period, paid by the Accountant-General (deduced)			3,129 8 7
The accumulating income, subject, however, to costs and other expences of investment			11,078 11 3
5 The amount of costs paid by the executors			6,677 18 9
Ditto by the Accountant-General			88,943 4 2
Ditto passing Receiver's accounts			10,330 7 3
			£105,951 10 2
Surveyor			10,749 11 5
Poundage or salaries to Receivers			23,456 4 14
The Broadsworth Establishment			36,178 17 11
			£176,333 4 8

If he should be asked what was the accumulation of this property, his answer would be, that it was literally nothing, as would be seen from the following statement:—In 1803, shortly after the passing of the Act, the annual income was twenty-three thousand seven or eight hundred pounds sterling. In 1832, after a lapse of a period of twenty-nine years, the income advanced to but 24,000*l.*; that was to say, an advance of at most 300*l.* a year. The cause of this was of course the costs of managing the estate. There was, however, a circumstance more grievous than all this; namely, that all the heads of this family were in the most abject state of destitution; they could not maintain themselves in that station of life to which, by birth, they were entitled; and what, perhaps, was worse than all, they were unable to give a suitable education to the heirs to this property. The testator had been guilty of a more wanton disposi-

tion of property—he had disposed of it in a way unknown in this country, nor did the history of any country, as far as he knew, afford a a similar instance of disposition. The case was a novel and insulated one, and should be dealt with as a novel and insulated case. In dealing [illegible] it in that manner, there need, he apprehended, be no fear of establishing a dangerous precedent, as most probably such a disposition of property would never again occur. It appeared from the returns already quoted, that the annual accumulating fund was about 11,000*l.* a year, though the net profits were about 14,000*l.* a year, there was consequently a loss annually of 3,000*l.* caused by costs. Now, he was anxious to prevent that loss, and he wished it to be applied to relieve the distress of the heads of the family. He might be asked how that was to be effected? The course to be pursued was a simple, straightforward one. He had already stated that the annual accumulating fund was 11,000*l.* a year. What he had to propose, then, was, that under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and with proper security to the Lord Chancellor, a lease of those estates should be granted to the heads of the family, who should undertake the management of them for their heirs. That the lease should be drawn up by the Court of Chancery, with all the restrictions and bars necessary, and that the money that was now expended in Chancery costs, and in other modes, should be applied to the purpose o the family. That was the simple outline of his projected measure. [illegible] other subordinate parts, among [illegible] mention, that as the heads of [illegible] it would [illegible] he consent of [illegible] power of [illegible] sed with [illegible] sketch of [illegible] ed that it [illegible] d he hop- [illegible] pleasure in [illegible] Bill would [illegible] embers of the [illegible] any one person. [illegible] nether he introduc- [illegible] sent of the family? [illegible] a question by saying [illegible] e consent of every adult member [illegible] nd moreover, he was prepared, [illegible] thought necessary, to present to [illegible] dships, petitions from every head of [illegible] y, praying that the measure might be [illegible] o a law. There was another interest [illegible] shed to consult—he meant in case of [illegible] tingencies, that the property might [illegible] n the Crown. He was sure there [illegible] opposition to that part of the mea- [illegible] east not from the Noble Earl oppo- [illegible] liberal conduct of the Noble Earl in [illegible] ated to the property of the Crown, [illegible] ntee that this part of the measure [illegible] assent. The Noble and [illegible] by moving that the

stability of the peerage, but of the British monarchy; that monarchy may survive the conflict which must ensue, but it will be a Tory monarchy no longer. We shall return to this subject as occasion requires, and that we predict will be speedily.

THE COMMONS,—REPRESENTATIVE NOT OF THE PEOPLE BUT THE LORDS.

The advocates of the Ministry have a difficult part to play. For no two days together can they hold the same opinions. The Lords are treated by them like the idols of certain savages, scourged one moment and worshipped the next. One day they are odious to the nation, sunk in the lowest infamy, and within a few hours they are hallowed by historical associations, and the public sentiment is ready to vindicate their authority. One moment *delenda Carthago*, the next, at any sacrifice, peace is to be made with it. By the great wisdom of Ministers an accommodation is then effected, differences adjusted, and things settled for the safety of all parties; but presently we are again on a volcano, and liable at every instant to the peril of an eruption. The *Chronicle* of the 22d preached peace. The surrender of the clause in the Irish Church Bill, which was declared immaterial, was to remove the hostility of the Lords. But, lo! on the 25th:—

Certainly things are in a most unsatisfactory state; and much as we desire, and much as we are disposed to overlook faults in the Government, which are not less obvious to ourselves than to the public, for the sake of peace, during this Session, *we scarcely trust the ground we tread upon, and must be prepared for a convulsion on the first fit of caprice which may unite the divided party in this division.*

The following dialogue upon the Local Courts' Bill, is then quoted as awfully significent:—

Lord Lyndhurst remarked, that if it had been that night looked upon as a party question, the result would have been altogether different. He had consulted with other Noble Lords upon the subject, and the decision they had come to was not to vote against the Bill. He repeated, that if they had thought otherwise the result would have been very different.

The Lord Chancellor. That is to say there would have been a majority against the Government on this occasion.

Lord Lyndhurst. To make it a party question it must have been supported by his Majesty's Government on the one side, and opposed by a concerted opposition on the other. Now that, he contended, had not been the case with respect to the present measure.

The Lord Chancellor. These discussions tend very much to raise, or rather to sustain the high character which this House maintains out of doors [vehement cheers from the Treasury benches]. I, at all events, ha[illegible] of remembering that I neve[illegible] with disrespect, and that [illegible]

[illegible] people's [illegible] er shall you [illegible] terrible hostility of the [illegible] hen the House adopts this rule of legislation, it obviously makes itself representative of the opinions of the Lords. The considerations with it is not what the people require, not what is necessary to justice and good policy, but what is acceptable to the Lords—what will be tolerated by their adverse prejudices. The precision with which this is judged depends upon the exactness with which the anti-popular opinions of the Lords are represented in the Commons. The function was probably performed with least detriment to the public by the nominees of the Lords in the corrupt Parliament, who spoke the resolutions of their patrons and no more than their resolutions. Fear is exaggerative; and in fear of the Lords, as Mr. Stanley declares, the Commons legislate, the adverse dispositions of the Lords are sure to be overstated. We are convinced that the Lords would not venture to claim so much through nominees as is tendered to them in the vague apprehension of their hostility. A distinguished gourmand used to observe that he never, liked to help himself, for shame would not allow him to take the tit-bits which politeness would compel another to give to him. Something like this is the case of the Lords, who had not the impudence to take by their nominees so much of dominion as is yielded by the deference and the fears of the Reformed House.

For all objects we are for adopting the direct means. If the measures carried through the Commons are to be shaped so as to avoid the hostility of the Lords, let us have a precise knowledge of the hostility, an exact view of its bounds and bearings, and not a vague representation of it by a majority of the Commons in the confessed act of fear. While they are quaking they cannot even hold the measures in the true level with the lines of opposition to it, supposing they see them correctly, but they are apt to exaggerate the points of difference, and to suppose them where they do not exist, and, therefore, in order to avoid unnecessary surrenders upon idle apprehensions all measures of improvement might better originate in the House of Lords, and be humbly accepted in the submissive House of Commons. Thus it would be clearly and distinctly seen what the Peers would tolerate and what they would not tolerate, and the Commons would be spared the shame and the errors attending their representation of the will of the Peers, and also would be relieved of the cruel fear which at present (according to the avowal of Mr. Stanley) so entirely possesses their House, and shakes it from its propriety.

We admit that Mr. Grote's advice is more worthy of a more worthy body; he recommends the House instead of paring down their measures to what might be acceptable to another assembly, to adopt the full measures necessary to meet the wants of the people, and then leave the other assembly to act as they think fit. This would be the course becoming high-minded Representatives of the people—the course of wisdom, of manliness, and integrity, and therefore it cannot be the course of the cravens who misguide our affairs; and, if they will insist on accommodating their measures to the opinions of the Lords, we contend that a better representation of the opinions of the Lords than they can supply is necessary; and, accordingly, they should either submit their measures to the judgment of the Lords in the first instance, or introduce a new Reform Bill reinstating the Lords in the possession of the rotten boroughs through which they formerly spoke their pleasure in the Common's House. Any expedient would be preferable to the present vague, and at the same time anxious and timid, representation of the Lords in the Commons' House. "The Lords will do this, and the Lords won't do that," is more easily said *for* them than *by* them; and by this representation of the Lord's sentiments the decisions of the Reformed House are governed! The Commons, therefore, do not, in effect, represent the wishes and interests of the people, but the hostility of the Peers to those wishes and those interests; and holding that no one, down to the devil himself, is so black as he is painted, we suspect that the Commons' representation of the adverse opinions of the Lords is worse than the truth, and that we lose more in the present adjustment of the things to it, than we should by submission to the direct dictation [illegible] the Upper House.—*Examiner, June* 30.

[illegible] NTY MILLIONS TO THE [illegible] VES OWNERS.

[illegible] rton has made some home [illegible] e of the proposed com- [illegible] dia planters. His Grace [illegible] rd Grey cannot an- [illegible]

[illegible] a plan of emancipa- [illegible] then they proposed [illegible] ban of 15,000,000*l.* [illegible] *this was for? Why* [illegible] *hese slaves will volun-* [illegible] next plan was a mix- [illegible] pation and apprentice- [illegible] nother proposition for a [illegible] *his sum in the course of* [illegible] *to a gift*, and in a fort- [illegible] s just the Easter ho- [illegible] *d to* 20,000,000*l.* He [illegible] ed principle in any [illegible] he looked at the [illegible] of confidence than [illegible] which had ever been [illegible] consideration of Parliament. [illegible] st again ask—*if it were true these* [illegible] *would work—for what reason—on what* [illegible] *ound. was compensation to be given?*

Lord Grey most lamely replied—

The amount of compensation was raised on an estimate of the value of the entire numbers of the slaves, which was calculated at 3,0000,000*l.* One fourth of the slave's time was to be immediately taken from the planters, and ultimately the whole of it; and according to the best calculations which Ministers had been able to make, they thought that 20,000,000*l.* would be a fair compensation to the proprietors for all the loss and injury to which they might be subjected by the adoption of the Government plan.

This explains nothing. It merely says that 20,000,000*l.* is the sum fixed by Government, but does not answer the Duke's perplexing question *Why*. The *Westminster Review* just published observes—

"The shabby plot was first to propose a loan, to be repaid by the sufferers; and when the good, honest, and well-meaning people of England turned on them, as they knew they would and said, 'What a shame to be making that poor man pay for his own body to the Burkers!" they leaped at it with shrewish glee, and exclaimed, "Of course, then, you have no objection to pay for it yourselves." The 5,000,000 additional, was a mere effusion of delight between the parties at their joint success. First, then, the Whigs paid for the horse as the price of working him in harness instead of by the tail; though nothing disproved the assertion, that the change, instead of being a loss, would be a gain. It is true they took the pains to cut off a quarter of the working without wages, and not to cut off a quarter of the red herring that was the slave's allowance; but this was a mere *ruse* to puzzle the question, and get up a case of apparent damage for the planters. Secondly, they paid for the horse half as much more as anybody could say was his whole value to the "knackers." Thirdly, they knew that the horse altogether had been bought and paid for out of the pockets and by the contributions of the British people; and that they had nothing to do but threaten to stop the current robbery, and the opponents must jump at any terms they pleased to offer. Fourthly, they knew that the West Indians, by their own unmanly and revolting misconduct, evinced in the refusal to modify their codes of infamy in even the most disgusting particulars, had brought things to the condition where *themselves* for their private safety and escape from the justest and most desirable punishment *ought to have proffered millions to the British people as the price of helping them out of the scrape.* Fifthly, they knew that so far from giving 5,000,000 to secure the *co-operation* of the West Indians, it would have been much better to have given 5,000,000 for their hostility; the pretence of co-operation altogether, being only a way of giving the defeat of all expected good consequences into their hands. Sixthly, they took care for the twenty millions to get *nothing*;—except the increased chance that Negro courage and intelligence may free *us*, the down-trampled people of Great Britain, from the nuisance we have not spirit and understanding to abate ourselves. But *vote for the Whigs, stand by the Whigs.* The people's game is going on twice as fast under them, as it could under anybody else.—*Examiner, June* 30.

STATE OF GERMANY.

Few events could have taken place more opportunely for the objects of the Diet than the late affair at Neustadt. The "*émeute*" at Frankford had already paved the way for effecting the measures which Austria and Prussia have long been pressing on the Government of the constitutional States, and, inasmuch as the adhesion of Bavaria is of value to the success of their views (the King's fears respecting the Greek loan being at an end), the Hambach festival has proved a "Godsend." The Baron Von Munch Bellinghausen, the President of the Diet, arrived at Munich immediately after the news of the event, and having made a few days' stay, started again for Stutgard, much better pleased with the issue of his negotiation than he was last year, when he visited the Court on a much similar errand. The first result that has appeared, and certainly the Government have lost no time, is an order that all the civil empolyès are in future to appear in uniform, with swords, on precisely the same footing as the military. This arrangement, which put, arms into the hands of many thousand persons, is, in fact, nothing more nor less than the creation of a reserve to the gendarmerie. It will however, act, principally as a preventive to the spirit of turbulence, which is from time to time very active among the masses collected at the University, for, as there exists no public office in the country which does not belong to the Government, its strength will be too apparent for the students in future to feel disposed to provoke a collision. To understand correctly the immense guarantee for public order the Government will thus obtain, it must be borne in mind that there being no enterprise and very little commerce in Bavaria, private wealth scarcely exists, and, consequently, all the higher and 4-5ths of the middle classes are either in military or civil employments. Therefore, not only is the number of Government dependents enormous, in porportion with the population of the country, but their dependence is complete.

The Bavarian Government has issued a very extraordinary report relative to the conflict at Neustadt, addressed to the Legations accredited to it, with the view, it would seem, of bolstering up the business in the eyes of France and England, until the Diet should have had time to mature their plans. This report, affecting to be an extract from an official communication received from the authorities of the circle of the Rhine, states that one man was killed and five persons wounded, one only severely; and that the troops only used the buts of their muskets, and the flats of their swords, excepting when attacked at Mittelhambach, when four shots were exchanged, by which three of the mob were wounded. This Ministerial story, which beyond these details, embodies a peroration against the machinations of the revolutionists, contrasted with the devotedness of of the soldiery, has been received with something below discredit; for it is well known that 50 or 60 persons were grievously wounded, and many killed, that the troops fired in line, that cannon were used, and that charges of cavalry and of the bayonet took place. Moreover, if the official report have any truth in it, the first accounts of the event must have been strangely exaggerated, as they occasioned so much alarm to the King that he sent in the middle of the night to General Count Pappenheim, the commandant of the troops of the circle of Munich, to take his advice on what was to be done.

The report states that the mob amounted to 700 or 800 persons, and at the same time admits that the force employed against them consisted of two battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, besides the gendarmerie and burgar force (national guard)!!

This unfortunate affair has made naturally a very strong sensation at Munich. Every body however, blames the getters-up of the projected exhibition, for the violence of the language of these people, which last year amounted almost to insanity, did, on that occasion, when their oratory had fair play, irreparable injury to a cause at present only to be benefited by calmness and circumspection. The idea also, openly advocated by Dr. Wirth, the "Lee" of this "convention," which embraces nothing less than a German republic, *une et indivisible*, threw [illegible]

only ridicule on the Liberal party, but is *per ipse* mischievous, as it alienates from the practicable portion of his opinions the *esprit* of many influential men, who would support him if his talents were employed to a more reasonable end, and offends one of the most deeply-rooted prejudices of the Germans. The most striking political feature in the Teutonic character is the pride which all Germans have in the individuality of the state which gives them birth. The Bavarian will take service in Austria, the Hessian in Prussia, or the Saxon in Hanover, and not admit that service to be foreign; but they and their descendants never cease to believe the race they belong to to be superior to the nation which they serve. This feeling is irradicable, and will remain so as long as the history of Germany records its intestine wars, the recollection of which serves to keep up the spirit of divided nationality, and of moral and political jealousy. The citizen of a small constitutional state fears and hates the preponderating absolutism in his neighbourhood, and the subject of a powerful despotism absorbing his social importance in that maintained by the monarch whose vassal he is, views with contempt the feebler components of the Confederation. All Germans love Germany, but opinions vary considerably between Jena, Gottingen, and Heidelberg.

The "*idée fixe*" of Dr. Wirth and his disciples must therefore cease to be ridiculous ere it be dangerous to the government he would overthrow, but the mischief is in the mean time doing; liberalism of every shade is confounded into the deep dye of Jacobinism by the repellers of every species of improvement; and the ravings of a quasi maniac, added to the indiscreet impetuousity of some well-intentioned men, afford a reprobative type, which the Courts of the Confederation impress on the sanest constitutionalism. It will not be long ere the Diet affords its corollary to the violent reasoning of democratic ultraism: the rescript of the King of Prussia, prohibiting his subjects from martriculating in Rhenish Bavaria or Baden, is one "shadow" of the "coming event," and Prince Metternich's answer to Monsieur de Broglie is another.* *Times, June* 28.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, TUESDAY, JUNE 25

LIBEL ON THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
THE KING V. PHILLIPS.

Mr. JELF opened the pleadings, and stated that this was a criminal information filed by the order of this Court against Josiah Phillips for a libel on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, contained in a book entitled *Authentic Records of the Court of England for the last* 70 *Years*, of which the said Josiah Phillips was the printer and publisher.

Sir C. WETHERELL (with whom were Mr. F. Pollock and Mr. Follett) stated the case for the prosecution. The information about to be tried had been ordered by the Court of King's Bench, at the instance and on the application of the illustrious individual above-mentioned, against the defendant, for the publication of a gross, scandalous, and malicious libel upon the Royal Duke, and the question for the jury to decide would be whether the allegations in that information were sustained by the evidence which would be brought before them. He need not say that if they did consider that those allegations had been so fully made out, it would be their duty to convict the defendant, and he was convinced that they would be made out by the evidence which he should produce to [illegible] entire satisfaction. Before entering upon the [illegible] involved in the present case, he would take [illegible] details in[illegible] of troubling the jury with a few ob[illegible] the liberty [illegible] explanation of the nature of the proservations i[illegible]der the form of which the defendant [illegible]ceeding u[illegible]ought to trial. They would probably [illegible] was now br[illegible] information against any person [illegible] be aware that a[illegible]btained by the Attorney Gefor a libel might be o[illegible]mport of such an [illegible]neral *ex officio*, and that in supp[illegible] application an affidavit of the complaining party, denying the truth of the statements of the libel, was not required, the single authority of the Attorney-General being sufficient in itself to obtain a proceeding of that description. The present information, however, was not one obtained by that mode of proceeding, but had been filed on the private application of the complainant, who had, as was required by that form of application, previously made an affidavit, denying the statements complained of as libellous. Another mode of proceeding against a defendant for a libel was that of an indictment, in which case the prosecutor would not be required to swear before procuring it; and there was also another mode,—viz. that of bringing an action. By the former of these two, however, the Duke had not thought fit to proceed; and with respect to the latter, it was one which he could not be expected to adopt. He merely made these remarks to show that the Royal Duke had not shrunk from coming forward with his distinct denial of the statement complained of, and that he had chosen that course, of all others, which imperatively obliged him so to come forward. The learned counsel then went into a statement of the circumstances from which the publication complained of, originated, and it was to the following effect:—In the month of June, 1810, it was that a valet or servant of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland named Sellis was found with his throat cut in a bedroom at some distance from the Royal Duke's apartments in St. James's palace; and as a circumstance of that sort of course excited a considerable degree of attention, a minute investigation of it immediately took place. The coroner summoned a jury, and one of the most full and minute investigations upon record was gone into for the purpose of ascertaining the real circumstances under which Sellis had met his death, the result of which was the returning by the jury of a verdict of *felo de se* upon the body of Sellis. But after the transaction had proceeded thus far, there were persons sufficiently evil-minded to insinuate (and he was sure the jury would concur with him that there had been many men in this country who had been attacked by anonymous slanderers, under whose imputations they had suffered, when, if a full and impartial investigation of circumstances had taken place, they would have stood perfectly exonerated from suspicion) that the Duke of Cumberland had himself been the murderer of Sellis, notwithstanding that the jury had found that he died by his own hand. Rumours to that effect were set afloat on several occasions, and from that time until the publication of the book in which the present libels were contained, his Royal Highness had been incessantly made the victim of the scandalous calumnies of some obscure slanderer or slanderers, who in all probability had for their motive the gratification of some private object, in pursuance of which they circulated these calumnious rumours in such shape as did not come within the declared provisions of the law, and in such a manner that it was impossible to get hold of the man who set them afloat, or to stop the rumours themselves from circulating. On one occasion, however, these rumours assumed such a shape in the columns of a paper called the *Independent Whig*, that the then Attorney-General, Sir Vicary Gibbs, thought it fit that they should be noticed, and he accordingly filed an *ex officio* information against that paper. Neither that proceeding, however, nor the long interval which has now elapsed between the death of Sellis and the present time, has satisfied the malignity of the private and personal enemies of the Royal Duke, or those of the Royal family in general; for in the publication which he (Sir C. Wetherell) held in his hands those rumours were once more revived, and put into certainly a most plausible shape. The publication came out in the month of March, 1832, and was entitled *Authentic Records of the Royal Family during the last* 70 *Years*, the frontispiece being the arms of the Royal family of England, in which in the place of the motto were the words "*Magna est veritas.*" Now, if the object of the publication of this book (the editors of which called themselves faithful historians) had really been *bonâ fide* to elicit any new facts which would throw an additional light upon the melancholy circumstance of the death of Sellis in 1810, he (Sir C. Wetherell) would be the last person to object to so laudable a design; but when, on the contrary, it was clear that its object was merely to revive by-gone calumnies with every addition which the ingenuity of the writer could supply, he felt that he was conscientiously performing his duty in now advocating the punishment of the slanderer. He would now proceed to read to the jury the passages from the book in question, and if he should have to occupy them a considerable length of time, he was sure that they would hear him with patience, and not allow themselves to decide without hearing the whole truth. The book was composed with no ordinary degree of malice, and the language and facts adduced showed that it was the production of a person with no ordinary talents and powers, the libel itself being introduced in a mode evincing considerable ingenuity. The case against the Royal Duke, as upon the evidence adduced on the inquest, would be found there stated first, and the writer refers to, and produces, the deposition of a witness not examined on that inquest, for the purpose of showing that if he had been examined, his testimony would have had the effect of completely altering the decision of the jury. The learned counsel then read the following passage from the book in question:—

"The memorable year 1810 was ushered in under distressing and unsatisfactory circumstances. The Royal family were divided among themselves, and every branch seemed to have a separate interest.

"Under these circumstances, it was not a matt[illegible] of surprise that truth was now and then [illegible] The King was at this time labouring un[illegible] attack of mental aberration; the[illegible] country, his children, and his ov[illegible] made impressions on his min[illegible] description.

"Alternate gleams an[illegible] other. In May a new a[illegible] was excited by the an[illegible] to murder his Royal Hi[illegible] land. It was said to h[illegible] on the part of the D[illegible] as faithful historians, [illegible] authenticated fac[illegible]

"Early in th[illegible] was made [illegible] preh[illegible] morn[illegible] h[illegible] the Pa[illegible] pension of certain in[illegible] ve escaped, in conseq[illegible] mit a most dreadful, and[illegible] der.

"At an early hour aft[illegible] Cumberland retired for[illegible] ber, after his attendant, [illegible] drink for the night, an[illegible]

"About half past 2[illegible] out of his sleep by t[illegible] in much agony. H[illegible] his master's bed-room, [illegible] Duke, in an apparent q[illegible] middle of the room. 'Neale,' s[illegible] for Sir Henry Halford, I am severel[illegible] His Royal Highness then lay down upon [illegible] and would not permit any of his wounds to be [illegible] amined until the arrival of Sir Henry Halford. The temper of the Duke was too well known to admit of any questions or inquiries, and as soon as Sir Henry arrived, every person left the room. When Sir Henry had finished the examination of the Royal patient, and prescribed the suitable restoratives for his immediate use, he retired, and the servant Neale was ushered into the Duke's presence. Before we enter into the mystery of this disgraceful transaction, it is our imperative duty to announce that this Neale was a fellow-servant with Sellis, and that they had both been in the service of the Duke for some time." The learned counsel said that the next passage he should read was one in which the writer attempted to account for the reasons which were likely to influence the Duke to the commission of the crime he desired to impute to him, namely—the murder of Sellis. The passage was as follows:—"A short time before this dreadful catastrophe, the Duke had been surprised in an *improper* and *unnatural* situation with this Neale by the other servant, Sellis, and exposure was expected. A brother of the Duke had also received accommodation in these same very *suitable apartments*, and had by that act disqualified himself from any public expression upon the case, or opportunity to punish an aggressor." The writer then proceeded (the learned counsel said) to allude to what he called the "CUMBERLAND STRATAGEM," which was nothing more nor less than the supposition that the Duke had first been guilty with Neale of the crime above hinted at, which was in itself a sufficiently horrible imputation, that then, to avoid the consequences of his having been seen under those circumstances by Sellis, he committed the murder; and finally endeavoured, by inflicting a wound upon himself, to induce the belief that the deceased valet had attempted to assassinate the Duke himself, and had afterwards, in consequence of the failure of his attempt, committed suicide—a stratagem (the counsel said) which was undoubtedly worthy not only of a Machiavel, but of the most wicked of the human race. The next passage read was as follows:—"We hope our efforts in the best of causes—TRUTH—will be crowded with success; and trust though we pay the *price of liberty* that our testimony will not only enrich mankind but prove an undefinable legacy to every child of humanity. The time serving press has been so very lavish in expressions of praise upon royalty, that the very gesture and motion of a prince, at least of an *acknowledged one*, have claimed the nicest attention. What does it matter to the poor half famished multitudes to be told of a colour, shape, or quality, of garments which never meet their eye, cover their form, or shield them from an inclement season? Nothing at all! This unmeaning parade might have suited the long since gone-by ages of heathen darkness, but will not do in these days of information. We must ask, by what is man distinguished from the brute, except by superior endowments, producing superior actions? True greatness consists in goodness,—dignity of character belongs only to the virtuous. How widely different is *present* impression amongst the GREAT (so called)! They act as if assured that rank and title hide all deformities. We however, must dissent from this false impression. Generally speaking, the actions of a king or prince are considered as acts of grace and goodness. Be it, therefore, our task to compare the characters of the great, with the proper model of TRUE GREATNESS!" The learned counsel then remarked upon the language of the preceding passage,—that it commenced with sentiments in which all would concur; but when it was considered to what use all those fine, moral, learned, and even religious reflections were to be put, the effect produced by them on the mind of the reader would, he was sure, be considerably lessened. The next passage he would read was as follows:—"We will now recur to a Prince whose very name has proved a stain upon the kingdom in which he was born. Sensibility and virtue were strangers to his breast, while cruelty and the baser passions had perfect control over his imagination and actions; his countenance was indeed an index to his mind, as it is scarcely possible that more horrible features could be associated in open human being. The brutality of the Prince is best proved by the apparent ease and indifference he manifested when he knew himself to be universally hated. Being so high in affluence and power, he looked down upon mankind as creatures of an inferior species, that existed only for his pleasures and purposes, and through whose medium his unnatural inclinations might be gratified. Such was the Duke of Cumberland. Before this period it was well known that this individual had been so loose in his habits, so degenerate in his manners, as to be shunned by all good society, except when necessity pressed too hard to be refused." "On the morning of the 1st of June an astounding communication was made by the daily papers, that his Royal Highness had been surprised in the night, and that his life had been attempted by one of his valets, named Sellis. Many reports were circulated, and the general opinion was, that the Duke was the murderer. Of course the high Tory party took no small pains to propagate the opposite sentiment; but the coroner was most generally believed from the analogy of attending circumstances. We shall give both sides of the question, and leave the unbiassed reader to judge for himself," With respect to this last sentence, the learned counsel remarked how inconsistent it was with the tenour of the publication, [illegible] of the composition of which, was de[illegible] of the malicious intention of [illegible]

[illegible] blood from the bed; the sleeve, from the sh[illegible] to the wrist, was sprinkled with blood, qu[illegible] evidently from a wounded artery, and from su[illegible] of sprinkling the arm of the assassin of the [illegible] Cumberland could not escape.

"On returning to the Duke, I found the doors of all the state apartments had marks of bloody fingers on them. The Duke of Cumberl[illegible] after being wounded could not have gone anywhere but to the outer doors and back again, since the traces of blood were confined to passages from the one to the other. "EVERARD HOME."

While reading the statement the learned counsel remarked upon certain passages as he went along. It was highly important that the minute circumstances attending the discovery of his Royal Highness's wound should be stated, for if the wound inflicted upon him was of such a nature as that if the man had been caught he would have been severely punished, a motive for the subsequent suicide of the party when unsuccessful was here supplied, inasmuch as he would have been found in such a situation to have afforded proof of his guilt. From the statement it appeared that the position that the Duke had purposely inflicted the wound upon himself was, from the serious nature of that wound and its attendant appearances, utterly untenable, and it was clear that he was attacked in bed and that the assailant having been from the resistance made by the Duke unable fully to effect his purpose, retired to his own chamber, and there destroyed himself. It was also clear that the wound in Sellis's throat must have been inflicted by his own hand, as, if there had been a struggle, the wound must have been irregular. Having now read from the libel the statement of Sir E. Home, he (Sir C. Wetherell) would give their side of the question the [illegible] taken up by this "faithful historian." follows:—"We will now present th[illegible] the picture, not drawn at r[illegible] highly. Royalty has [illegible] it is at all[illegible] expressed[illegible] tain. An[illegible] Duke, wh[illegible] of which fa[illegible] to the King[illegible] deposition [illegible] alleging, as[illegible] conscience he[illegible] had maintained[illegible] followed the de[illegible] was as follows—"[illegible] May, 1810, and on th[illegible] ed his Royal Highnes[illegible] James's, I found Sellis ha[illegible] he had to prepare his master's app[illegible] accompany him on a journey early[illegible] I slept that night in my usual room; [illegible] ther valet to the Duke, slept in an apar[illegible] slightly divided from that occupied by [illegible] Highness. A few days previous to this [illegible] commanded by my master to lay a sword [illegible] the sofa in his bedchamber, and I di[illegible] undressing his Royal Highness I retir[illegible] had not long been asleep when I was [illegible] Neale, who told me to get up immed[illegible] master, the Duke, was nearly murdered [illegible] time, and very soon entered his Royal [illegible] bed-room. His Royal Highness was th[illegible] *nearly in the middle of the chamber, appa[illegible] cool and composed.* His shirt was blo[illegible] commanded me to fetch Sir H[illegible] 'I am severely wounded [illegible] days before I had l[illegible]

[illegible] Duke's wounds wer[illegible] believes Neale was a[illegible] ment, and was emplo[illegible] in the form in which i[illegible] an utter impossibility th[illegible] have so disposed of himse[illegible] observes, that Lord Ellen[illegible] manage this affair, by arrang[illegible] for the inquest; and also, that [illegible] *previously examined by him*; al[illegible] JURY *being unanimously dissatisfied* [illegible] *adduced, as they were not permitted* [illegible] in an undressed state, POSITIVELY R[illegible] TURN A VERDICT, in consequence of w[illegible] dismissed, and a second jury summ[illegible] panelled, *to whom severally a special m*[illegible] *been sent, requesting their attendance*, and e[illegible] of whom was directly or indirectly connected wit[illegible] the Court or the Government; than on both [illegible] quests the DEPONENT *had been omitted*, and had not been called for to give his evidence, though it *must have been known*, from his personal attendance and situation upon the occasion, that he must necessarily have been a *most material witness*. THE SECOND JURY SOON RETURNED A VERDICT AGAINST SELLIS and his body was immediately put in a shell, and conveyed away *a certain distance* for in[illegible] The Duke was *privately* removed from St. James's Palace, to Carlton-house, where his Royal Highness manifested an impatience of manner [illegible] perturbed state of mind, evidently arising from a mind ill at ease. But in a short time, he appeared to recover his usual spirits, and being hurt in a very trifling degree, he went out *daily* in a *sedan*

* The French Government lately complained to the Court of Vienna of the occupation of Frankfort. The Arch-Chancellor, in reply, denied that France "put [illegible] droit" to interfere with the arrangements of the C[illegible]tion. The English Government had, about a year a[illegible] check from the Austrian Cabinet, relative to the six articles signed by the representative of the Diet.

chair to Lord Ellenborough's and Sir William Phipps's, although the daily journals were lamenting his very bad state of health, and also enlarging with considerable expression of sorrow, upon the magnitude of his wounds, and the fears entertained for his recovery!" The further deposition, continues the publication, of this attendant, is of an important character, and claims particular consideration. He says, "I was applied to by some noblemen shortly after this dreadful business, and very strongly did they solicit me to make a full disclosure of all the improper transactions to which I might have been made a party upon this solemn subject. I declined many times, but at length conceded, under a binding engagement that I should not be left destitute of comforts or abridged of my liberty; and, under special engagements to preserve me from such results, I have given my deposition." This deposition, observed the learned counsel, was wound up by this summary or commentary:—"Now, having given a simple statement of the facts detailed by this attendant, permit us, fellow countrymen, to solicit you to draw your own inferences and conclusions. We do not desire to prejudice your minds upon the subject, but we would willingly assist you in your inquiry. We therefore submit the following remarks upon the deposition:—'1. The very unusual request *for additional arms* in the bedroam of a prince, without some *given reason*. 2. *The absence of Neale* during *the whole of the examination* of the Duke's wounds; yet he gave the alarm. 3. The situation of the body of Sellis, rendering it utterly *impossible* that he had fallen by his own hand. 4. The *omission* of the *principal witness* (the attendant) upon the jury. 5. The strange difference between the *announced* and the *actual state* of the Duke's health'"

Previously to the reading of this document, a discussion arose between the learned counsel as to whether Joseph Joux, the party supposed to have made the deposition, should be called for the purpose of contradicting it, in consequence of a statement of Sir C. Wetherell that he should be so called, and in result it was left to the learned judge's decision, when the witness was called, whether he should be examined for the above purpose.

The learned counsel for the prosecution, after having read the depositions, &c., continued his address to the jury, and went at considerable length into a contrast between the statement of Sir Everard Home and the deposition of Joux, upon the latter of which he remarked, that the writer of the libel had been so over-anxious to make use of this supposed deposition of Joux, that he had not even stopped to inquire whether he was dead, but had, in fact, supposed that he was, and that he would not therefore be able to come forward and disprove the statement that he had made that deposition. With respect to the contrast between the two statements, he observed that it appeared from Sir Everard's that the wound upon Sellis was self-inflicted, and that from its nature he could not have survived two minutes after he received it; added to which, that it was regular in its shape, while, if it had been given during a struggle, it must have been irregular. It was true that the "faithful historian" opposed to the statement of Sir Everard Home (a man of rank and consequence, and not likely to swear falsely) was the alleged deposition of Joseph Joux; but, as he (Sir C. Wetherell) had before said, if that individual were allowed to be examined, he would distinctly deny not only that he had made [redacted] deposition, that the facts stated in it. With [redacted] to the alleged deposition, that the Lord Ellenborough was to assist in the affair, he would only remark upon the extraordinary nature of a statement which would imply that the Lord Chief Justice of England was a sort of *particeps criminis* in the concealment of murder, and that if he had not exerted undue influence the jury would have come to a very different verdict. The deposition also stated that the rewere two juries, and that the first one was unanimously dissatisfied with the evidence, and refused to return a verdict. Now, he should prove that this statement was false, and the learned counsel then went into a statement of the circumstances attending the inquest (all which were to come out in the evidence), for the purpose of shewing that the jury proceeded during the whole time in the most straightforward and satisfactory manner, and that the investigation was most impartial, as well as to shew that they were purposely summoned from those parts of Westminster which could not be supposed to be under Royal influence—viz. that they were summoned in due course (according to an express provision in a statute of Henry VIII.) from what is called the verge of the Palace, without reference to who the parties were. Then there was a statement (the learned counsel continued) to the effect that Joux was not called, and that if he had been called his evidence would have altered the opinion of the jury. Now, this was really the only true statement on the occasion. It certainly was true that this man was not called, but then if the jury had required his appearance, or if his evidence had been thought material, he could have been called. In fact, every witness whose evidence could have been of the slightest importance was brought before that jury for examination, and they would find if Joux [redacted] examined in the present case, that the [redacted] given was of a nature not [redacted]. The learned counsel [redacted] the alleged libel, [redacted] above extract, em[redacted]ich the author came [redacted] It was in the follow[redacted]y feel sure that there [redacted] affair, and we ought to [redacted]t mystery originated. Had [redacted]*r man* he must have been [redacted]en over for dissection, mere[redacted]tial evidence! But the son of [redacted] has, by circumstantial evidence [redacted]ed!!" The learned counsel then [redacted] conclusion then to which it was [redacted]thor wished his readers to come was, [redacted] of Cumberland was the murderer of [redacted] should now bring before them the [redacted] libel, and then submit to his Lord[redacted]ther the attendant, Joux, on whose supposed deposition it all rested, should not be allowed to disprove the facts stated in that document. The learned counsel then recapitulated the two charges against the Royal prosecutor,—first, that he had been guilty of an attempt to commit an abominable offence; and, secondly, that he had, by the above mentioned stratagem, procured a verdict of *felo de se* against Sellis, whom he had himself murdered, to screen himself from the possibility of the discovery of the former offence. He could not part with the subject without offering to the jury a few observations on the nature of the libel as affecting the character of the Royal Duke, as well as on the subject of the liberty of the press, and that of every individual in the country. It would be known to them that in this country considerable latitude is allowed to the public press in their strictures on public individuals; but, at the same time, they would be equally aware that attacks upon private character, such as the one now complained of, could not upon any principle be tolerated. Was the state of the British law such that a libeller could, from motives of a private and malicious description, bring his victim forward into a state of public agitation, and take away his character? And should not such slanders as the present be brought before the eye of justice, and the slanderer be taught that the latitude allowed to public writers would not screen him? Could the jury find in any statement contained in the book any palliation for the gross libels upon the Duke of Cumberland, or any warrant to them to give a verdict of acquittal? He (Sir C. Wetherell) was for giving every man charged with a libel the fullest measure of indulgence allowed by the law; but let the jury make what allowances they would in this case, he would venture to say that they would find nothing to palliate the crime of the defendant. If, by a contrary verdict to that which he anticipated, the jury should establish that an individual so exalted as the Royal prosecutor, might with impunity be held up to public scorn and reproach,—that such an injury as this might with impunity be inflicted upon the feelings of that Royal personage's children, of his Royal brothers, and of the reigning Monarch, then it might indeed be said of great Britain that it was a beastly nation. In conclusion he begged the jury to take the case into their hands: they had heard the libel read, and it was for them to soften any [redacted] of which in the heat of his argument and the warmth of his feelings he might have made use; they would enter upon a more cool and dispassionate consideration of them than he could be expected to afford; they would take out the sting, and neutralize the acrimony of any remarks he had made which were calculated to overstrain the truth; they would let in any vindication they could which the circumstances afforded, and give the defendant the advantage of a candid, religious, moral, humane, and indulgent consideration of every topic, which would take from this publication its obnoxious tendency; but they would do so with the utmost caution, lest they should be biassed by a particle of untruth, for if that course were not pursued, the result would be, that not a single British subject would remain in a land where he could be attacked under the cover of public justice.

The publication of the book was admitted, and a copy handed in.

The learned counsel then called the following witnesses:—

Sir Benjamin Stephenson, examined by Mr. Follett.—On the 1st of June, 1812, between 11 and 12 in the morning, I went to St. James's Palace. The Duke of Cumberland was on his bed, and was severely wounded, both on the head and hands. Much blood was about the room and the bed of the Duke. There were marks of blood on both the doors. The wounds had been dressed before witness came. Afterwards went into the room where Sellis's body was. There were four rooms between. Saw the body quite dead, and there was blood about the room. He had no slippers on. His cravat was off, and his head was nearly severed from his body. Found the slippers in the closet of the adjoining room, with the scabbard of a sabre and a three parts filled pint bottle. Remained there a considerable time. Was not examined at the inquest.

Sir Wathen Waller, examined by Mr. Jelf.—Was in London on the 31st of May, 1810. Remembers the circumstance of the Duke being wounded. Sir Everard Home and Sir H. Halford were the medical men. The former is dead, and the latter is at this moment attending the funeral of his wife. Witness was told of the state of the Duke, and went to the Palace; found the Duke lying covered with blood, and did not leave him till he was recovered. Had him removed on the same day to Carlton-house. Was in attendance on the Duke till the 5th of August, and never slept out of the house. Frequently saw the wounds, which were very severe. They could not have been inflicted unless there had been an attempt to assassinate. They were so severe that the Duke could not even bear the scratching of a pen when witness was writing; he even screamed when witness touched the bed-clothes. Witness could perceive, through the wound in the head, the pulsation of the brain.

Mr. Adams, the coroner on the occasion, examined by Sir C. Wetherell.—Summoned a jury to inquire into the death of Sellis. Summoned them of the verge of the Palace, but not of the Palace itself. By a statute of Henry VIII. the coroner for a palace is to summon within the verge. Witness caused persons to be summoned unconnected with the palace. Mr. Francis Place was foreman. Witness had not summoned a prior inquest. There was no jury before that which refused to give a verdict. The inquest was held at the palace, and several witnesses were examined. The room was an open court, and every reporter was allowed to attend. Any one might enter the court, and there were very many persons, perhaps 50 or 60, coming in and going out. There were several reporters for the press who took notes. The Duke was then resident at Carlton-house. The jury examined the Duke's room, as also Sellis's room. Sellis was lying on the bed. The verdict has been mislaid, with the other papers. Has missed them since the prosecution against the *Independent Whig*. When the jury inspected Sellis's room they examined minutely the body. It was on the 1st of June. They examined into all the circumstances. Several persons, were examined before the jury, such as were deemed fit and proper to be called. The examination was decidedly full and complete. Diligent inquiry was made after all witnesses likely to be materal. About two hours elapsed before the jury returned their verdict. The jury desired witness not to sum up, as they were unanimous in their verdict of *felo de se*.

Francis Place, Esq., the foreman of the jury, examined by Mr. Pollock.—Corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to the circumstances attending the summoning of the jury. They were select in the usual manner, by the marshal going over the list regularly. One only, Mr. Gray, the grocer to the Duke of Kent, was connected with the Royal family. The case lasted from 3 in the afternoon till 11 at night. 17 witnesses were examined. Some were by deposition, but those depositions were compared with the rooms, and the occurrences attending the transaction. That was in the presence of four reporters and two surgeons, as well as of two other gentlemen. The jury went from place to place with the witnesses, and compared the rooms, &c., with their statements. The bed-hangings appeared to be cut, as though by the flourish of a sabre. There were spirtings of blood, as if from an artery, along that part of the room by which the Duke was stated to have retired. Witness examined the body, and there was no other wound except the one in the neck. The cravat was discovered and examined, and it was found to have been slit. Went to the closet where the slippers were found, and called for everything witness thought necessary to establish the truth. Examined the sword and the razor; the latter was on the left side of the bed, and the man was a left-handed man. The verdict was *felo de se*, and it was that of 15, but one (Mr. Noble) said he could not believe that the man was sane, and another, Mr. Evans, agreed with him. The two doubted as to the fact of sanity.

Joseph Joux.—Was servant of his Royal Highness at the time in question. Was footman, and has since been in the service of the King of Belgium. Has seen the book and the alleged deposition. Never gave the facts contained in that desposition. What is stated there about witness is false. Never laid a sword in the Duke's bedchamber as stated. Went for Sir H. Halford. Believes Neale first gave the alarm. Did not see the Duke till at Carlton Palace. All that is in the supposed deposition as to the wounds is not true. Witness never saw them. Never gave any deposition, nor, was ever asked. Never stated what is alleged in that deposition about Lord Ellenborough. Has been abroad with Prince Leopold.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, examined by Sir Wetherell.—I slept in my apartments in St. James's on the 31st of May, 1810. In the course of the night I was awakened by a blow on my head; it was between 2 and 3 in the morning. I had been the evening before at the Ancient Concert. The blow was struck on the right side of my head. I was in a sort of half sleep, and my first impression was that something had fallen on my head. It was repeated. One of them made a very violent incision in my head. [His Royal Highness then exhibited to the jury that part of head which was struck.] It produced an immense effusion of blood. I did not see by what instrument it was done. There was a looking-glass before the end of the bed, by which I distinguished a sabre in the air. I made a dash at the person, and my thumb was gashed in consequence. [His Royal Highness exhibited the scar of the wound to the jury.] The sword was 17 inches long and 3 broad. I jumped out of bed and seized the sword. It was impossible for me to distinguish whether I was attacked by one or more persons. There was no light burning in my room. I made my way to the door of the room, but in order to get to my servant's room I had to go through two others. While going from one room to another I received several blows and wounds from the sword, and it was at that time that I received the cut in my side. I should have been absolutely demolishd had it not been for the fact that the doors received some of the blows intended for my own person. I sent for Sir Henry Halford and for Sir Everard Home the instant I got down stairs. I have applied to Sir Henry Halford to attend, but in consequence of a domestic calamity he is unable to attend. I was on the same evening removed to Carltonhouse. I was in a state of danger for two months, and it was not till the begining of August that I was able to leave the house.

His Royal Highness was then asked whether the statements in the libel were false or true? But,

The Lord Chief Justice said that it was not matter for the present inquiry. The Royal Duke had already made an affidavit of denial, and the public time must not be taken up with unnecessary repetitions.

His Royal Highness was then asked whether he made an affidavit on the application for this criminal information, to which he replied in the affirmative; and on being told that he need not be further troubled, he bowed to the Court and withdrew.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and

Mr. Wakefield rose to address the jury on the the part of the defendant, and stated that he felt difficulties pressing upon him from several causes, not only from the humble station which he himself occupied at the bar, but also from the talent arrayed against him in the persons of his learned friends the counsel on the other side. In an able speech they had heard from his learned friend, he entirely concurred as far as related to those parts in which a doctrine respecting public morals was laid down; as well as to those in which a full investigation of the whole circumstances for the eliciting of the truth was recommended; but, at the same time, he was sure the jury would recollect that they had a public duty to perform which imperatively demanded of them that they should look at all the circumstances attending the publication in question, with a view to determining whether the prosecution of such a publication as that would be likely much to conduce to the maintenance of that public morality to which his learned friend had alluded. He did consider that a sound discretion had not been exercised in bringing this publication before the Court in this manner, and it appeared to him questionable whether, whatever might be the motive which had induced the present proceeding, a great deal of harm would not result from bringing facts so pregnant with immorality thus strongly before the public eye. If proof were required in support of his opinion, he would refer to the unhappy case of the prosecution of the late Queen, and call upon the jury to say whether the publication and notoriety of the proceedings on that occasion did not impart to the public a knowledge of crimes and vices which tended to decrease that respect to which it was so desirable royalty should be entitled and that it should receive. He thought he was justified in saying that many persons would by the publicity of the present proceedings be induced to recur to facts which were elicited on that previous occasion, by which a result would be produced not very likely to be conducive to that public morality of which his learned friend had spoken. The learned counsel then proceeded to remark upon the statement of Sir Charles Wetherell as to the form of proceeding adopted by his Royal Highness. His learned friend had spoken of the magnanimity, as it were, of the Royal Duke in not availing himself of the *ex officio* mode of application, but in his having, on the contrary, come forward with an affidavit upon the same footing as the meanest subject; but he (Mr. Wakefield) could not see much magnanimity in his conduct when he employed so much talent and learning as his learned friends had brought forward for the purpose of crushing a common man, who was unable to employ any but the humble individual (Mr. Wakefield) now addressing them. Did his learned friend mean to say that the Royal prosecutor, in the exalted situation which he filled, had really suffered injury from the publication in question? He (Mr. Wakefield) could not understand how an individual of the rank of his Royal Highness could be a sufferer by the calumnies (if they were calumnies) of a person like the defendant, who was, in fact, almost nameless, and one, too, who was not charged as the author, but merely as the printer, of the libel in question. With respect to what had been said as to their not being required to prove the untruth of the statements charged as libellous, he would beg the jury to remember that if he had had it in his power to prove that each one of them was true, he would have been unable to do so, but that he would have been answered by the objection that sometimes even truth itself was a libel. With respect to the disgrace which this publication was said to have brought upon the Duke, he (Mr. Wakefield) was not aware that there had been one tittle of evidence in support of that allegation. The libel, too, had been stated from internal evidence to have been the production of an individual of considerable talents and powers, but he thought that his learned friend had been mistaken in that view, for he submitted that it was evident, on the contrary, that the author could not have been a person answering that description, and the learned counsel instanced that passage in the publication wherein the Duke was said to have been "served with his drink for the night," as showing that the mind of the writer could not have been of a high order. In conclusion, he left his case in the hands of the Jury, believing, as he did, that it was as likely that an insignificant libel like this would affect the Royal Duke, as that a gnat would be able to sting the hide of an elephant.

The Lord Chief Justice then left the case to the jury. The question for them to decide was, whether or not the publication was a libel according to the terms of the information. With respect to the observations which had been made as to information, he did not think it possible that any man, in whatever station, who declared himself libelled, would willingly neglect the opportunity offered to him to deny the statements made against him, and remove the stain which must necessarily attach to his character. In considering the question of the libel, they must see whether there was any reasonable or probable cause for the publication in question, which had thus placed a member of so illustrious a family in the situation of being compelled to come forward and deny the heinous charges made against him. If they found that the publication was a libel, then they would find the defendant guilty; but if not, he need not say that they would be bound to acquit him.

The Jury immediately found the defendant *Guilty*.—*Times, June* 6.

A FANCY FAIR.

Had Ladies' Bazaars and Fancy Fairs been in vogue during the reign of Napoleon, he would have instanced them in proof of the correctness of his designation of the English as "a nation of shopkeepers." Even their aristocracy, he might have said, delight in playing the *bourgeoises*, and turn their drawingrooms into workshops for the manufacture of nicknacks for the purpose of sale. This mode of promoting the cause of charity is, we believe, purely English: and we have yet to find out that it is the worse on that account.

A little pamphlet has recently been published which sounds an alarm to the sympathies of the supporters of these amateur *boutiques*, by setting forth hypothetically and pathetically the injury done to small shopkeepers, and especially to the stallkeepers of bazaars, by these charitable sales. The intention of the writer is good, but the grounds of his alarm may be made too much of. Be it remembered, that many shopkeepers and ingenious young persons are employed in producing these articles; some of which—such as verses, music, drawings—would not be sold at all except under these circumstances; while others are of so trivial a nature as not to interfere with the purchase of similar useful or ornamental trifles.

We visited the Ladies' Bazaar and Fête Champêtre, held on Thursday and Friday in Jenkins's Nursery-grounds in the inner circle of the Regent's Park, for the benefit of the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. If we had felt the chilling effects of such a cloud of doubt as the author of the pamphlet alluded to must have been enveloped with, the smiles of the lovely stallkeepers, and their glances of delight as they dispensed the fanciful productions of their own devising, would have dispelled all such damp. It is not merely the elegant though simple costume, the beauty of the wearer, and the smallness of the hand whose whiteness is concealed by the kid glove, but the unaffected lady-like air and manner of the fair vendor, that charms you.

The slight embarrassment incidental to the novel position of some young *debutante* in the charity bazaar, infects the purchaser also; especially if, as some tasteful sketch or pretty ballad excites his admiration, he discovers by the rising blush upon the cheek of the presiding fair one, that it is her own production. He apologizes—she would fain disclaim. "May I rob you of half a dozen?" asks he. "I cannot object," replies the lady, "to your benefiting the charity as much as you please; but can you not select any thing else? "Not so much to my taste," is his reply; "and as I perceive you have plenty, you must allow me to possess the dozen copies." "Half a dozen you asked for." "Did I? but one ought not to do things by halves in the case of charity, you know." The fascinated purchaser bears off his prize, leaving behind him something of more value to him than coin. He proves a voracious buyer; at every turn round the gardens, he stops before the same stall until he begins to feel that his conduct almost amounts to a declaration of love. At length he is "warned off," by the withering frown of mamma; which, as his eye meets hers, is converted into a look of scrutinizing inquiry, that seems to ask in a glance—"Who are you? Of what family? What is your income? What are your expectations? your connexions? your prospects?" &c. &c.

Many less serious consequences, however, result from a visit to a Fancy Fair,—coquetting, flirtation, the interchange of compliments or repartees.

We need not tell of the array of flowers, arranged in batteries; the marquees for rest and refreshment as well as retailing; the exertions of Joel the siffleur, of Boai the chin-chopper, of the Pandean and Military bands; and we leave to the *Morning Post* the task of recording the presence of a portion of the Peerage, and of awarding the palm to the most productive labourer in the cause of charity.—*Spectator, June* 1.

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POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE TENDER PASSION.—At Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, John Farrell, a journeyman clicker, of small make, with a cast of countenance very much resembling the portrait of the pigfaced lady, was charged by Ann Cook, a smart little woman, with having put her in bodily fear.

The complainant stated she had some time ago been "seduced" into matrimony by the defendant, but after having led a very miserable life for some months she discovered that he had another wife living, consequently she prosecuted him for bigamy, and he had only been discharged from Newgate within the last few days. Since that time he had been unremitting in his attempts to obtain an interview with her for the purpose of persuading her to renew their former intercourse. Having, however, made up her mind to have nothing more to say to him, she turned a deaf ear to his solicitations and refused to see him, till last Monday, when she was induced to go into a coffee-shop, in company with her brother and his wife, where the defendant was, in consequence of the following pathetic epistle:—

"DEAR BELLER—my mind as bin in a compleat state of anksitity ever since I cum out of newgit, as I cant have your cumperny as we used to have. I have been hobligated to pervade the street were you live all day Becos wen I nocks nobody cums and lits me in—I cant live with my piece of mind till I hear from your sweat lips as you wont have nothin to do no more with one—My luv—I cant lie with Hout your sweat cumpeny. I mite as well be kickd o t of the walls of the Creation—My luv—if you will cum back and enjoy wonce more with your hone John, the sweats of connubible matrimony—and i will make you a comfortable home—i will promise you on the Bible never to hide you no more—my luve—I only hided you to make you the Fonder on me—but as you opjeck to sitch, I shall never undertake that transacktion. If you dont cum and se me now, you shall repent it, for I carry some thin allays about me.

"Your own true luve, John farrell.'

The complainant said that she went to the coffee-shop and again gave a refusal to the solicitations of the defendant, being well aware of what sort of "connubible" she was likely to enjoy from him. The defendant put his hand into his pocket and said he had got something in it, which would make her repent if she again refused. Complainant, knowing his violent disposition, was greatly frightened, but her brother interposed and took her away. The defendant then threatened what he would do on some future occasion. The defendant denied having used threats. "All I wanted, your Worship (said he), was for her to make a criss cross, and part right away for good, or else to come home and live comfortable; but she would'nt make a criss cross, though I offered to write out on a stamp that we should never trouble one another no more. And (said the defendant wiping his eyes), if she will make a criss cross, and before your Worship, I'll be satisfied, and I'll never speak to her again."—*Bell's Life in London, May* 26.

THE BISHOP AND MIGUEL.

A RECENT CORRESPONDENCE.

Who, false alike in war and peace,
Hath nothing done but cheat and fleece,
His brother filk, and rob his niece?
My Miguel.

Who, on his way to all this evil,
In London looked so sweet and civil,
In Lisbon pitched us to the d—l?
My Miguel.

Whose tyrant deeds ev'n rous'd the spleen
Of tyrant-loving Ab—rd—n
To call thee names he *did n't* mean,
My Miguel?

Who rules his realm with guns and drums,
And sends poor devils to martyrdoms,
With "little angels"* round their thumbs?
My Miguel.

Yet, ah! atrocious as thou art,
So well thou play'st the Monarch's part,
Thou 'rt dear unto a Bishop's heart,
My Miguel.

For thine the sceptre and the purse,
And where *they* are, 'twixt bad and worse,
It matters not a single curse,
My Miguel.

THE ANSWER.

As welcome as a richer See
Would prove t Ex—t—r, or thee,
Thy kindly greeting comes to me,
My Bishop.

'Tis sweet to think, whoever draws
His sword against the people's cause,
Is sure, at least, of *thy* applause,
My Bishop.

And whether 'tis Old Nick, or Nero,
With morals, like my own, at zero,
Thou'lt hail him as the Church's hero,
My Bishop.

The world may hold thy "Nolo" light,
But, where men come to ask their right,
Thy "Nolo" may be trusted quite,
My Bishop.

Love to the Bench—should you and they
Chance to be ousted, some fine day,
Pop over here to Lisbon, pray,
My Bishop.

For though 'twill doubtless dull appear,
Without your thousands five, per year,
You'll find some *kindred* spirits here.
My Bishop.

OXFORD STREET, REGENT STREET, AND BOND STREET.—London is this month at high-water; what is called gayety is at the full; the flow of population, the roll of equipages, and the display of luxury, could hardly be greater. The tide roars along Oxford Street, rushes down Regent Street, and eddies in Piccadily and Bond Street. This is pretty much the same quarter of town; and yet how different to the close observer is the aspect of these streets buildings, shops, frequenters, horse, and foot—all have their grand differences. The character of Regent Street is given to it by its breadth and its holiday look; to Oxford Street by its thoroughfare, its admixture of people who want to pass on, to cross over, to stay. Bond Street has no longer its former fame; it is a great aristocratic market; its eminence arises from its tradesmen, and those whom their skill or their stores compel to resort to them. Regent Street is the Western Exchange: here come foreigners, countrymen, city men, men about town—it is the lounge where all go; where all move slowly, where all meet; and, as a necessary consequence, here is the most glaring exhibition of marketable beauty: it is the British female slave-market. For this reason, joined too, perhaps, to the hungry look of the exiled foreigner, for ever treading its *pave*, and also a somewhat pretending and hollow attempt at show in the shops, Regent Street has ever an air of the painful to us. The poor, the vicious, and the fine, seem all going hand-in-hand; it is a street for Mephistopheles to smoke his cigar in, Not so Oxford Street; there is something wholesome about its bustle. The cart and the stage-coach mix becomingly with the equipage of state, and the gig and the cab, and the coach, speaking of business and middle life taking its ease, wriggle in and out with proper independence among the chariots and baronches of the great. The *trottoirs* have the same character. Holborn pushes up a little into the regions of Oxford Street: country folks crowd the shop windows with no reckless Palais Royal air, as if waiting for the opening of a gambling-house, but the honest intention of buying some present to take home to their families. Men of all ranks meet in Oxford Street, but all seem as if they had some object. Bond Street on the other hand, is a street that nobody seems to pass through; it appears tenanted, not way-worn. Every man has the air of coming out or going into a shop, an hotel, or his lodgings, or as if he had only that instant stepped out. The carriages do not hurry through Regent Street; they drive up to a door, as if they would cast anchor; and in the fair and fashionable occupants there is an air of the utmost quiet, but the quiet of a settled purpose; it seems as if they said to themselves, "now then is to commence the business of the day—let us proceed with method." The character of the men in Bond Street is fixed—decided. Who ever saw a pale, threadbare foreigner wandering about its precincts? Who ever caught a country attorney lounging in the neighbourhood of Jarrins? The city man, who has business every where, never has business in Bond Street. The men of Bond Street belong to it; they just step into it, or are stepping out of it; they are going to their horses, or they have just dismounted; they are interrupting the business of a carriage, or they are dropping into a club or an hotel, to order a perfect little dinner for four. Yet all these streets lead into each other, and in the nature of things there seems no difference. Wherein consists the philosophy of streets, and how does it operate? Its results, as they have appeared to us, have been put down.—*New Monthly Magazine for June.*

WOMAN.

From a poem with that title by Mr. Robert Montgomery, in which the author shows considerable command of language and facility of versification. We recommend him, however, to prune his redundancies. He should remember what was said of an ancient poet—

"Cum flueret lutulentus, erat quod tollere velles."

Alas! for them whose toil-worn days,
Uncheer'd by Love's adorning rays,
In crawling loneliness depart,
Yet fret the bloom from out the heart.
Through life, as lord of each desire,
To intellectual thrones aspire,
May win the laurel, wear the crown,
And madden envy with renown,—
How much beyond what dreams bestow
Their loveless hours can never know!
With nothing but cold self to please,
The waters of the spirit freeze,
And years but harden while they chill
A bosom left unsocial still:
And like a tree by autumn shorn
Of all that summer boughs had borne,—
A leafless, bare, and blighted thing,
Where scarce a breeze will deign to sing,—
Is man bereft of that control
That flashes from a female soul.
For heart with heart was born to beat,
And soul with soul was made to meet,
And sex for sex design'd to be
The dawn of endless sympathy!

MISCELLANEA.

LAUNCH OF THE RODNEY.—The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was never more conspicuously brought to the remembrance of the inhabitants of Wales, and Pembrokeshire in particular, than on the occasion of the launch of the longest and finest two-decked ship ever built for the protection of the inhabitants of our iron-girt isle. Soon after five o'clock in the evening, a gun from the fort announced that the signal for, "All's ready" had been displayed in the yard. Every eye was immediately fixed in the direction from whence the Rodney was to enter for the first time her native element, into which she soon slowly and majestically glided, amidst the thundering shouts of thousands of spectators, and the firing of cannon from the shiping. Her run after taking the water was not near so rapid as that of the Royal William; her anchor was therefore, sooner let go and she was brought up much more easily, and presented her beautiful broadside to the shore; in which position she was not suffered long to remain, for the end of her cable was run out of hawse, and she was almost immediately warped into dock, to be coppered and fit for sea. The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. General Adams (the lady of Lieutenant-General Alexander Adams, of Holyland, near Pembroke. a near relative of Earl Cawdor). This ship is built on the round-stern principle of Sir Robert Seppings, and is of extraordinary dimensions; her length being 243½ feet, breadth 52 feet 2 inches, tonnage 2,598 1-94th tons, with great height between decks for working her, and pierced for 92 guns, which are all to be 32 pounds. Her single broadside would pour at once into an enemy's ship the immense weight of fourteen hundred and seventy pounds of shot! What a dose of pills to the enemies of Great Britain! There is no three-decked ship of any nation that would be able to lay alongside of her for any length of time and stand such physicking.—*Cambrian.*

MR. BATTYE NOT THE TRUE SIMON PURE.—The defendant, in the recent action for crim. con., is about 50 years of age, and is the father o a large family, most of whom, like their "papa," have arrived at the years of discretion. "*They do say*" that the "wrong bull has been caught by the horns," and that the lady's matrimonial infidelity might be traced to a period much earlier in her adventurous and sentimental history than recent statements have established. If so, it is a hard case that Mr. Battye should be made the victim of the sins of others, and that proceedings had not been instituted against a friend of the injured husband," who left him to take care of his innocent and pure-minded-wife, during a temporary abse[illegible] Ireland. This little "*affaire*" took plac[illegible]ppeared in evidence at the trial, previo[illegible]e departure of the 13th Light Dragoons, in 1829, for India. Be this as it may, it is believed the present defendant has "paid the piper" for other persons dancing.

Sir K—— D—— has been assigned the place of "first gallant" with Mrs. Sargeant, whose "*exposé*" was given in the Common Pleas last week. A transfer of "affection" to a "Tame Elephant," familiar to most persons, subsequently took place, and he is said to have been the next in succession who enjoyed the favour of her smiles previous to her marriage with her present husband. Other persons have also been named; but, as in this world we are never bound to believe more than half we hear, it would be rash to record them. She has long been celebrated in the annals of gallantry for her beauty and a certain fascinating manner, which has rendered some dozens her slaves. She has a sister, also passing fair, who "lives to love."

THE EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.—Letters have arrived in Town, containing the following interesting information relative to the expedition for exploring the Niger:—Lander writes in great spirits from the river Nun, of the date Oct. 26, 1832, that the expedition had arrived there in good health, and that the steamers had proved admirable sea-boats, the iron one (the Alburka) in particular; so much so, that himself and Lieut. Allan, R.N. had removed from the larger vessel (the Quorra) to her. The captain of a Liverpool vessel had taken up Lander's bond that he had given King Boy for his own and his brother's redemption from the tribe that took them prisoners on their voyage down the Niger. Lander, at the date of these letters, had sailed (or steamed) up the river Nun with King Boy in his train; probably the first instance of a king being his own ambassador to a neighbouring state.

A TRAP PARLIAMENTARY.—Fergus O'Connor came into the H[illegible]se one morning lately with a bright green crav[illegible]ound his neck, a waistcoat of many and brilliant colours, which was displayed to the very arm-holes, a gold watch-chain all abroad, and a pair of double-bleached Russia duck trousers He had a speech to make, and was dressed in this conspicuous fashion that he might "*catch the Speaker's eye.*" He had seen fellows in dusky black and brown stand up ten times a night, stretch out their right hands, and then sit down again, each time "invisible, or dimly seen;" therefore he assumed this glittering arr[illegible]d no sooner did he dart into the light than the Speaker's optics were fascinated as by a rattle-snake or a flash of lightning.—*Waterford Mail.*

THE CONVENIENCE OF HAVING NO PROPERTY IN SELF.—A schooner got aground between the Demerara and Essequibo rivers: she lay in the mud for several tides, and at last was noticed by a pilot cutter, the master of which boarded the schooner and found half the crew asleep and the other half eating plantains. "Why don't you lay out a warp, and try to get your vessel off? if it comes on to blow you will all be lost," said the pilot. "Me no care, s'pose lost," replied Quaco "Massa schooner, massa nigger—all massa's loss."—*Captain Alexander's Transatlantic Sketches.*

A LESSON FOR WITS.—what folly it is in any man of genius (not also of birth) to think the great of this country can possibly esteem him. Nothing can equal the secret enmity with which our lazy aristocracy regard an intellect above their comprehension. Party politics—and the tact, the shifting, the common-place that party-politics alone require; these they can appreciate; and they feel respect for an orator—even though he be not a county member; for he can assist them in their paltry ambition for place and pension; but an author, or a man of science—the dull dogs positively jeer at him!—*Godolphin.*

MINISTERIAL PATRONAGE.—It would seem that the saints have had interest enough with Lord Palmerston to prevail upon him to select Mr. David Morier for the Swiss mission, although his only claim (beyond his fanaticism) to employment resulted from his having been Private Secretary to the late Marquis of Londonderry, and his having been by him placed in the most agreeable and best paid sinecure under the Crown—the Consul-Generalship in France. When this delicate abstraction ceased, poor Mr. D. Morier was reduced to a pitiful pension of 1000*l.* a year; but as he had for 18 years been in the habit of expending his 1600*l.* a year in creature comforts, it was urged that he ought not to be curtailed, and he was accordingly selected to represent the *liberal* Government in the *regenarated* Helvetic States—*Morning Chronicle.*

A return has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, of the assessment of 100 of the highest rated houses in London and in the country. It appears from this return that the highest rated house in Londo[illegible] that of the Duke of Sutherland, in the [illegible]-yard, Westminster, rated at the annual rent of 3,900l., and that the amount of assessment is 552l. 10s. Among the other houses in London in this return are the East India-house, rated at 2,500l.; the Duke of Devonshire's, 2,500l; Apsley-house 1,850l.; the Bank of England, 2,595l.; Northumberland-house (Charing-cross), 1,500l.; United Service Club, 1,350l.; Athenæum Club, 1,300l.; British Museum, 950l.; and the Mansion-house, 1,500l. Among the lowest rated buildings in the list is the Stock Exchange, which is set down at the annual value of 700l. In the country, among the highest rated houses are those of Mr. Cooper, of Brighton, valued a 1,500l. per annum; Mr. Sturkey's, Brighton, 1090l.; the York-house Hotel, Bath, 994l.; and the Duke of Bedford's, Woburn, 600l. The lowest rated houses in the country, in this list, are valued at 260l., and there are only 11 estimated at above 400l. per annum.

CALEDONIAN FANCY BALL.—At this ball, on Friday night, the chieftains and the clans in full array, and their ladies, with their tartan plaids and towering plumes, brought to mind some of the picturesque scenes in Walter Scott's novels. In fancy dress—matchless for their embroideries in gold and silver, there could not be less than three or four hundred ladies; most of the gentlemen wore regimentals. Among the ladies in the Highland costume were—The Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Lieven, the Countess of Rosebery, Lady Charlotte Graham, Lady Shaw Stewart, the Countess of Kinnoul, Lady Mary K[illegible]r, Lady Charlotte St. Maur, Lady Jane St. Maur, Lady Henrietta St. Maur, Mrs. and Miss Campbell (of Ross,) Countess Morton, La[illegible]y Maclean, Lady Saltoun, Mrs. Malcolm, Lady Isabella and Miss Blaschford, Lady Mary Primrose, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, the Dutchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Stafford, Lady Lucy Clive, the Countess of Selkirk, the Marchioness Cornwallis, the Countess Grosvenor, the Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Weymss and Charteris, the Countess of Errol, &c. &c. Highlanders—the Duke of Buccleuch, Hon. C. Murray, Hon. G. Harris, Marquis Douglas, Earl of Haddington, Sir J. Mackenzie, Earl of Dunboyne, &c.—*Albion.*—*Caledonian Mer. June* 9.

LUNAR CLIMATE.—The Moon has no clouds, nor any other indications of an atmosphere. Hence its climate must be very extraordinary; the alternation being that of unmitigated and burning sunshine fiercer than an equatorial noon, continued for a whole fortnight, and the keenest severity of frost, far exceeding that of our polar winters, for an equa[illegible] a [illegible] of things must p[illegible] constant t[illegible] whatever moisture may exist on its surfa[illegible] the point beneath the sun to that opposite, by distillation *in vacuo* after the manner of the little instrument called a *cryophorus*. The consequence must be absolute aridity below the vertical sun, constant accretion of hoar frost in the opposite region, and, perhaps, a narrow zone of running water at the borders of the enlightened hemisphere. It is possible, then, that evaporation on the one hand, and condensation on the other, may to certain extent preserve an equilibrium of temperature, and mitigate the extreme severity of both climates.—*Sir J. Herschel on Astronomy; Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN CANADA.—When my friend Colonel Baby, of Sandwich, contested the county of Kent with Messrs. Lyttle and Wilkinson, no less than thirty-five ladies came forward to the hustings and gave their votes,—maids and widows,—one of them gave Wilkinson a plumper. This was almost equal to a declaration in form. Only one married lady voted. But in lower Canada there have been numerous instances of women exercising the freehold right of voting in person for a favourite candidate. Sometimes the wife votes on one freehold and the husband on another. There was a contested election at Montreal, in May 1831, which lasted about a month; during its continuance two hundred and twenty-five women came forward to vote. One of the candidates, Dr. Tracy, was an Irishman, and for him ninety-five ladies [illegible] The other gentleman [illegible] citizen of the Unit[illegible] nada. For him [illegible] four female voters [illegible] not vote. Several [illegible] it is said, their husb[illegible] One married lady vote[illegible] husband was found to h[illegible] man won the day, but by [illegible] The Quebec Act, under wh[illegible] was passed in the British Pa[illegible] ago.—*Mackenzie's Sketches.*

A NEW VIEW.—Some peopl[illegible] that villainy ought to be *expos*[illegible] must confess we think it a thing [illegible] *hiding.*

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.—The [illegible] Berri is to be liberated after her long imprisonment; so that her *confinement* will not continue after her *delivery.*

LUXURIOUS ANGLING.—The brown men are excessively indolent, and it is no unusual thing to see one of these stout fellows fast asleep in the bottom of a canoe with a bottle of rum in close embrace, and allowing himself to glide down with the stream, with fish-lines fastened to his toes.—*Capt. Alexander's Transatlantic Sketches.*

* Thumb-screws, so called,—see Lord Morpeth's speech.

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